

OBJECTIVE TESTS IN
HISTORY & CIVICS

FLORNAIT & RAY

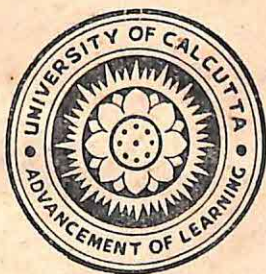
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OBJECTIVE TESTS IN HISTORY AND CIVICS

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Approved Projects)*

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PREFACE

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission regarding a thorough study of the scientific methods of educational testing and appraisal of school-subjects in secondary schools of India, the Department of Education, Calcutta University, sponsored a research activity entitled "Objective Tests in History and Civics" with the sanction of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The tests under different categories which have been constructed by us, two Research Fellows, working in Calcutta and in schools for various communities, are chiefly intended for pupils of Classes IX and X of the secondary schools of the country. The framers of the tests may humbly claim to have broken new grounds in this respect. The tests, when printed, may be sent by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to different Universities and Boards of Secondary Education and can be translated into different regional languages for use in other States. The framers, of course, do not boast of any infallibility and they feel that these tests can be made as copious as the subject-matter itself. Thousands of similar tests may still be framed and used for the best interests of the pupils. The framers of the tests would feel amply rewarded, if the teachers of the subjects in different universities and new-type secondary schools make a wide use of them. They also feel that any suggestions for further amplification or clarification of the tests would be cordially accepted.

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1-8-55.

SARBARIBHUSHAN PURKAIT
LINA RAY

CONTENTS

NAME OF THE TEST				PAGES
I.	True False	1-23
II.	Completion	...	...	24-45
III.	Multiple Choice	...	...	46-68
IV.	Time Sequence	...	...	69-74
V.	Matching	...	...	75-93
VI.	Time Sense : Time-Line	...	...	94-99
VII.	Map-Work	...	...	100-101

OBJECTIVE TESTS IN HISTORY AND CIVICS

TRUE FALSE TESTS

HISTORY

DIRECTIONS: In the following statements you would find that some of them are true and some false. Mark each true statement with a plus sign on the line at the right of the statement. Mark each statement that is partly or wholly false with a zero (0) on the line at the right of the statement. Do not mark the statement that you do not know. Mark the statements in order.

DO NOT GUESS. GUESSING REDUCES YOUR SCORE

1. The Aryans came to India through her Eastern Gates. _____
2. The alternative name of the Vedas was *Shruti*. _____
3. The *Ramayana* is the oldest book in India. _____
4. The Aryans settled in sixteen *Mahajanapadas*. _____
5. Rama belonged to the Kaurava dynasty. _____
6. Sri Krishna ruled over Kurukshetra. _____
7. Vedavyasa composed the *Ramayana*. _____
8. Mahavira was the preacher of Buddhism. _____
9. Ajatashatru was the king of Kosala. _____
10. Mahapadmananda reigned in Avanti. _____
11. Darius, the King of Persia, was defeated by Alexander. _____
12. The Greeks occupied Magadha. _____
13. The small states of north-west India offered joint resistance to the invading Alexander. _____
14. Chandragupta was the scion of the Nanda dynasty. _____
15. Seleukos sent Megasthenes as an ambassador to the royal court of Asoka. _____
16. The author of the *Arthashastra* was Banabhatta. _____
17. Chanakya was the chief minister of Asoka. _____
18. Famine stalked the land during the reign of Chandragupta. _____

19. One fourth of the gross produce of the land was taken as revenue during the reign of Chandragupta. _____
20. The father of Asoka was Bindusara. _____
21. There was a vast empire of the name of Kalinga to the west of Magadha. _____
22. Asoka called the fourth Buddhistic Council at Pataliputra. _____
23. Asoka forbade slaughter of animals in the royal kitchen after his conversion to Buddhism. _____
24. Pushyamitra was the founder of the Kanva dynasty at Magadha. _____
25. Kharavela, the King of Kalinga, conquered Magadha. _____
26. Gautamiputra Shatakarni defeated the Sakas. _____
27. Rudradaman was the greatest king of the Satavahanas. _____
28. Kujula Kadphises was the founder of the Kushan Empire in India. _____
29. Kaniksha called the Third Buddhistic Council at Peshawar. _____
30. Samudragupta was the greatest of the kings of his dynasty. _____
31. Kavi Harisena was the courtier of the King Samudragupta. _____
32. The Kings of the Gupta dynasty were all Buddhists. _____
33. Ujjain was the capital of Chandragupta II. _____
34. Chandragupta II was known widely as "Sakari." _____
35. Rajyavardhana, the king of Thaneswar, was on very good terms with Shashanka, the king of Gaur. _____
36. Shashanka ruled in Gaur up to 619 A.D. _____
37. Harshavardhana was defeated by Pulakeshin II, the king of Chalukyas. _____
38. Banabhatta was the court poet of Gaurraj Shashanka. _____

39. Harshavardhana was first a Shaiva and then he became a Buddhist. _____
40. There was a great university at a place called Nalanda to the north of Pataliputra. _____
41. The powerful king of the name of Yashodharmana ruled in Kanauj long after the death of Harshavardhana. _____
42. Lalitaditya Muktapida was the most powerful of all the kings of Kashmere. _____
43. Govinda III was the greatest of the kings of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. _____
44. Dharmapala was the greatest of the Pala kings of Bengal. _____
45. Devapala conquered the Deccan. _____
46. The Pala kings were all Buddhists. _____
47. Chakrapani, the great physician, flourished during the days of the Palas. _____
48. Dhiman, the great artist and architect belonged to the Pala Age. _____
49. Bitapala was a great poet during the days of the Palas. _____
50. Ballala Sena was the founder of the Sena dynasty in Bengal. _____
51. It was Lakshmana Sena who introduced the *Kaulinya* system in Bengal. _____
52. Jaydeva was the court poet of Lakshmana Sena. _____
53. Lakshmana Sena fled to East Bengal when he was attacked by Mahammad Ghori. _____
54. Mahmud Shah, the Sultan of Delhi, plundered the temple of Somenath. _____
55. Qutbuddin was the founder of the Slave Dynasty in Delhi. _____
56. The building of Qutb Minar was taken up during the reign of Iltutmish. _____
57. Chenghiz Khan, the Moghul general, attacked India during the rule of Iltutmish. _____
58. Jalaluddin was the founder of the Khilji dynasty in Delhi. _____

59. Alauddin defeated Ramachandra, the king of Devagiri. _____
60. Alauddin treated the Hindus very kindly. _____
61. To curtail expenditure in the army Alauddin fixed the prices of many essential commodities. _____
62. Alauddin married Padmini, the queen of Chitor. _____
63. Malik Kafur, the general of Alauddin, built a mosque at Setubandha Rameswar. _____
64. Mahammad-bin-Tughlak introduced paper currency within his dominions. _____
65. Tamerlane attacked India during the reign of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak. _____
66. Hasan founded the kingdom of Vijayanagar in the South towards the closing stage of the reign of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak. _____
67. Firouz Shah married a princess of Vijayanagar. _____
68. Mahammad Gawan served under three Sultans of the Bahamani Kingdom. _____
69. Harihar and Bukka established the kingdom of Bahamani in the South during the second half of the 14th century. _____
70. Harihar II of the Sangama dynasty assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja. _____
71. Devaraya II of the Sangama dynasty was defeated at the hands of Firouz Shah, the Bahamani Sultan. _____
72. The second royal dynasty that ruled over Vijayanagar was the Tuluva dyansty. _____
73. Krishnadevaraya was the greatest of the kings of Vijayanagar. _____
74. Ramaraja was the chief minister of Sadasivaraya. _____
75. Kavira was the disciple of Ramananda. _____
76. The originator of Sikhism was Nanak. _____
77. Sayanacharyya and Madhavacharyya, the two commentators of the Vedas, flourished during the glorious days of Vijayanagar. _____

78. Sheikh Omar Mirza, the father of Babur, was the ruler of Phergana, a small state in Central Asia. _____
79. Babur was defeated by Sangram Singh, the Rana of Chitor. _____
80. Babur died in 1530. _____
81. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Chausa in 1539. _____
82. Hasan Khan, the father of Sher Shah was the Jaigirdar of Sasaram in Bihar. _____
83. Sher Shah played a treacherous game with Puranmall, the owner of the Raisin Fort. _____
84. The Grand Trunk Road was built by Firouz Shah. _____
85. Bairam Khan was the guardian of Akbar during his boyhood. _____
86. Akbar was the descendant of Timur. _____
87. Babur was the father of Akbar. _____
88. Akbar spent most of his youth in the palaces of Delhi. _____
89. Akbar was the first man to call himself *Kaiser-i-Hind*. _____
90. Akbar was within his teens when he became an Emperor. _____
91. Sher Shah was the regent of Akbar. _____
92. The rebel Bairam was treated kindly by Akbar. _____
93. When Akbar ascended the throne, his empire was much smaller than that of his grand-father. _____
94. Akbar's empire stretched to Cape Comorin. _____
95. Akbar tried to found a new religion. _____
96. Akbar reserved the highest places in his government for the Mahomedans. _____
97. Much of Akbar's system of government survives till to-day. _____
98. Akbar encouraged the Suttee system amongst the Hindus. _____
99. Akbar is unique more because of his generalship displayed in war than for his work in peace-time. _____

100. Akbar was able to consolidate his empire because he treated rebels and enemies with the strongest discipline. _____
101. Though Akbar was a Mahomedan, he placed many Hindus in many responsible positions. _____
102. Akbar was blessed with well-behaved sons. _____
103. As Akbar was a man of war, he had little time for poets and scholars. _____
104. The most beautiful building that Akbar caused to be built is the Tajmahal. _____
105. Akbar spent some years of his life in exile. _____
106. Akbar's capital city throughout the reign was Delhi. _____
107. The abolition of the Jizya did not show the political sagacity of Akbar. _____
108. One of the greatest military victories achieved by Akbar was at Panipat. _____
109. Akbar's generals often criticised him for his generous treatment of the vanquished. _____
110. Akbar died before any European came to India. _____
111. Akbar built a new capital at Fatehpur Sikri. _____
112. The greatest ambition of Akbar was to unite India under the religion of his forbears. _____
113. Abul Fazl and Faiji were the best friends of Akbar. _____
114. Faiji was a famous scholar in Hindu literature. _____
115. Akbar's son, Selim, revolted against him. _____
116. Akbar lies buried at Fatehpur Sikri. _____
117. Birbal was the famous financier of Akbar. _____
118. Todarmal was the best singer of Akbar's time. _____
119. Bengal and Orissa became part of Akbar's Empire. _____
120. Badauni was the author of the *Ain-i-Akbari*. _____
121. The Sikh Guru Arjuna was sentenced to death by Jahangir. _____
122. Nurjahan was married to Sher Afghan in her early life. _____
123. Jahangir became practically a puppet in the hands of Nurjahan. _____

124. Amar Singh, the Rana of Mewar, did not submit himself to Jahangir. _____
125. Dacca was named as Jahangirnagar during the reign of Jahangir. _____
126. Malik Ambar of Ahmadnagar defeated prince Khurram. _____
127. Of the sons of Jahangir Shah Jahan was the dearest to him. _____
128. Shah Jahan rebelled against his father, Jahangir. _____
129. General Mahabat Khan rose in revolt against Jahangir. _____
130. Jahangir was very much addicted to opium. _____
131. Sir Thomas Roe was sent as an ambassador to the court of Jahangir by James I of England. _____
132. The Portuguese established a trading centre at Hughli during the reign of Jahangir. _____
133. Assam was annexed to the Moghul Empire during the rule of Shah Jahan. _____
134. Bijapur and Golkunda retained their suzerainty even during the reign of Shah Jahan. _____
135. Aurangzeb was made the Governor of the Deccan. _____
136. Mirjumla was the minister of the Bijapur State. _____
137. Kandahar was annexed to the Moghul Empire during the rule of Shahjahan. _____
138. Shahjahan was on very good terms with the Portuguese in Bengal. _____
139. The Moghul Empire reached its climax during the reign of Shahjahan. _____
140. The Taj, the immortal glory of Shahjahan, was built at Delhi on the bank of the Jumna. _____
141. The *Kohinoor* dazzled on the crown of Jahangir. _____
142. The four sons of Shahjahan were very friendly with one another. _____
143. "Dewan-i-Khas" and "Dewani-i-Am" were set up at Agra by Jahangir. _____
144. Jam-i-Masjid and Moti Masjid were built by Shahjahan. _____

145. The Peacock Throne belonged to Aurangzeb. _____
146. Aurangzeb was otherwise known as Alamgir. _____
147. Mirjuna was for some time the Subedar of Bengal. _____
148. Aurangzeb was very tolerant even of those who did not profess his religion. _____
149. Guru Govinda Singh was the originator of the Khalsa. _____
150. Rana Rajsinhha of Mewar was on very good terms with the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb. _____
151. Aurangzeb miserably failed in subjugating the Deccan. _____
152. Aurangzeb re-established the Jizya upon the Hindus. _____
153. The country of Maharashtra represented the Konkan coast of the Bombay Presidency. _____
154. Sambhaji was the father of Shivaji. _____
155. Sahaji, the father of Shivaji, was the Jagirdar of Poona. _____
156. Dadaji Kondadeva was the elder brother of Shivaji. _____
157. Shivaji was a man of letters. _____
158. Aurangzeb sent Afzal Khan to curb the ever-growing power of Shivaji. _____
159. Shivaji was utterly defeated at the hands of Sayesta Khan, the Moghul General. _____
160. Shivaji plundered Surat in 1664. _____
161. Jai Sinha and Dilir Khan were sent to the Daccan to quell the rebellious Shivaji. _____
162. By the Treaty of Purandar Shivaji ceded all the fortresses conquered by him. _____
163. Shivaji played a trick over Aurangzeb and escaped from his imprisonment. _____
164. The coronation ceremony of Shivaji took place at Poona. _____
165. Shivaji assumed the title of "Chhatrapati" and "Go-Brahman-Pratipalak" at the time of his coronation. _____
166. Shivaji died very old in 1680. _____
167. Shivaji had no respect for women. _____

168. Albiruni termed Shivaji as "mountain rat." _____
169. Though a Hindu, Shivaji did not show any disrespect to other religionists. _____
170. It was the long struggle of Aurangzeb against Shivaji that undermined the very foundations of the Moghul Empire. _____
171. "Nyayadhish" was the title of the chief minister of Shivaji. _____
172. The component parts of Shivaji's empire were known as Sircars. _____
173. Shivaji was helped in his administration by a council of ministers consisting of 30 members. _____
174. Shivaji usually engaged his enemies in open battles. _____
175. Shivaji allowed his soldiers to revel in luxuries. _____
176. That part of Shivaji's cavalry which maintained their own expenses was called Bargir. _____
177. The Shiladars were supplied horses, dress and arms from the royal exchequer of Shivaji. _____
178. Shivaji had a navy at Janjira. _____
179. Raja Ram was the second son of Shivaji. _____
180. Tara Baee was the wife of Shivaji. _____
181. The successors of Aurangzeb were always engaged in internecine wars. _____
182. Bahadur Shah II was the last Moghul Emperor. _____
183. Nadir Shah took away the Peacock Throne and the *Kohinoor* to his own country. _____
184. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1765. _____
185. Baji Rao was the founder of the Peshwa dynasty. _____
186. Baji Rao I was the second Peshwa. _____
187. Balaji Baji Rao lived long after the Third Battle of Panipat. _____
188. Haidar Ali was the Sultan of Hyderabad. _____
189. Murshidkuli Khan was the Dewan of Bengal during the days of Aurangzeb. _____
190. Alivardi Khan was the father of Sirajuddaula. _____
191. West Bengal was ravaged by the Bargis during the days of Alivardi Khan. _____

192. Ralph Fitch, an English Traveller, came to India during the reign of Akbar. _____
193. The English traveller, Hawkins, was a contemporary of Jahangir. _____
194. Sir Thomas Roe was sent as an ambassador to the Moghul Court by James I. _____
195. The Dutch traveller, Palsaert, referred to the maladministration of the royal officers during the palmy days of the Moghuls. _____
196. The two French travellers, Tavernier and Bernier, were contemporaries of Akbar. _____
197. Manucci was a Portuguese traveller who came to India during the Moghul period. _____
198. Columbus rounded the Cape of Good Hope and came to India in 1498. _____
199. Job Charnock was the founder of Calcutta. _____
200. In South India Dupleix was on very good terms with the English. _____
201. La Bourdonnais was the Governor of the French settlements in South India. _____
202. Bussey established the supremacy of the French at the court of Hyderabad. _____
203. In 1752 Robert Clive defeated the combined army of Dupleix and Chand Saheb at Trichinopoly. _____
204. Sirajuddaulla and the English traders were intimate friends. _____
205. The Black Hole Tragedy has been proved to be historically false. _____
206. Mir Jafar was the father-in-law of Sirajuddaulla. _____
207. Mir Kasim felt no hesitation in beheading Mir Jafar. _____
208. Vansittart was the first Governor of Bengal. _____
209. Robert Clive served as the Governor of Bengal twice. _____
210. A system of dual government was introduced in Bengal by Robert Clive. _____
211. Clive was impeached by the Parliament for his acceptance of bribes in various ways. _____

212. A terrible famine broke out in Bengal in 1770. _____
213. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of India. _____
214. The Regulating Act was passed in 1774 during the administration of Warren Hastings. _____
215. A Supreme Court was established in Calcutta with the passing of the Regulating Act of 1773. _____
216. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of India. _____
217. Warren Hastings often quarrelled with the members of his Council. _____
218. Philip Francis and Warren Hastings were very great friends. _____
219. Maharaja Nanda Kumar brought a charge of bribery against Warren Hastings. _____
220. Nana Fadnavish was a great Maratha leader. _____
221. The First Maratha War was fought during the governor-generalship of Lord Cornwallis. _____
222. The Treaty of Salbai terminated the First Maratha War in 1782. _____
223. The Second Mysore War was fought between Hastings and Haider Ali. _____
224. The Second Mysore War ended with the Treaty of Mangalore in 1784. _____
225. Warren Hastings wanted to exact money from Chait Singh, the Nawab of Benares. _____
226. Pitt's India Act of 1784 was definitely an improvement on North's Regulating Act of 1773. _____
227. Warren Hastings was impeached by the House of Commons for his maladministration in India. _____
228. Lord Cornwallis and Tipu Sultan of Mysore were on very good terms for a long time. _____
229. Lord Cornwallis brought many improvements in the administration of justice in the land. _____
230. Cornwallis introduced the system of land tenure spreading over a decade. _____
231. Lord Cornwallis was the originator of the Subsidiary Alliance. _____

232. The Second Maratha War was fought between the Marathas and Arthur Wellesley. _____
233. By the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 Ranjit Singh entered into friendship with the English. _____
234. The Gurkha War was fought during the regime of Lord Moira. _____
235. The Pindaris were a holy band of men doing good to the travellers in Central India. _____
236. Lord Hastings completely subjugated the Marathas. _____
237. The first Burmese War was fought during the administration of the Earl of Moira. _____
238. Lord William Bentinck was not at all noted for his administrative reforms. _____
239. The system of the Suttee was abolished by Lord William Bentinck. _____
240. The Thugs were quelled by Lord Moira. _____
241. Lord Macaulay was not in favour of introducing English education in India. _____
242. The first Afghan War was a noted incident during the regime of Lord Auckland. _____
243. Lord Ellenborough annexed the province of Sind to the British dominion in India. _____
244. The First Sikh War was fought during the days of Lord Hardinge. _____
245. Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse for the expansion of British Empire in India. _____
246. The Public Works Department was created during the administration of Lord Ripon. _____
247. Telegraph was first introduced in India during the administration of Lord Dalhousie. _____
248. Wood's Education Despatch of 1859 was an important document in the educational history of India. _____
249. The Sepoy Mutiny occurred during the administration of Lord Dalhousie. _____
250. Lakshmi Bae played an important role in the Sepoy Mutiny. _____

251. The Sepoy Mutiny broke out first at Barrackpore in Bengal. _____
252. The Government of India Act, 1858, abolished the Board of Control in India. _____
253. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India. _____
254. Lord Canning was called the "Clemency Canning" in the European community. _____
255. The Government of India changed hands from the East India Company to the Crown in 1858. _____
256. Sir John Lawrence was noted for his policy of "masterly inactivity." _____
257. Lord Mayo was assassinated by a ruffian in the Andaman Isles. _____
258. Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India during the administration of Lord Ripon. _____
259. Lord Lytton opened the Indian Civil Service to the talented Indians. _____
260. The Vernacular Press Act was enacted during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. _____
261. The most famous incident during the viceroyalty of Lord Lytton was the Second Afgan War. _____
262. By the Treaty of Gandamak of 1879 the English in India made friends with the Afgans. _____
263. Lord Ripon was the successor of Lord William Bentinck. _____
264. The administration of Lord Ripon was noted for his administrative bungling. _____
265. Lord Ripon belonged to the conservative party in England. _____
266. It was in 1881 that Lord Ripon undertook the work of the first official census in India. _____
267. The Factory Act of Ripon lessened the period of work for workers of tender age in the factories of India. _____
268. In 1882 Lord Ripon abolished the tax on cloth and lessened that on salt.. _____

- 269. The Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 encouraged the system of local self-government on the part of the Indians. _____
- 270. The Ilbert Bill wanted to do away with the difference between the English and the Indians in the eye of law. _____
- 271. The Indian National Congress had its birth in the year 1885. _____
- 272. No Englishman did ever become the President of the Indian National Congress. _____
- 273. Raja Rammohan Roy was the first President of the Indian National Congress. _____
- 274. The Durand Line marks the Eastern border of India. _____
- 275. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 granted the Indians some political rights for the first time. _____
- 276. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria took place during the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. _____
- 277. The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was solemnised during administration of Lord Curzon. _____
- 278. Lord Curzon was perhaps the most erudite scholar who came as a viceroy to India. _____
- 279. The North Western Frontier Province was created during the viceroyalty of Lord Canning. _____
- 280. Lord Curzon formed the Imperial Cadet Corps for the first time in India. _____
- 281. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed during the regime of Lord Curzon. _____
- 282. Lord Curzon arranged for a grand darbar at Delhi in 1903. _____
- 283. A great famine broke out in 1900 during the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. _____
- 284. Lord Curzon was responsible for the partition of Bengal. _____
- 285. Lord Minto II was one of the authors of the Morley-Minto Reforms. _____
- 286. The First World War broke out during the viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge II. _____

287. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were sought to be introduced in India from the year 1914. _____
288. The Royal Indian Navy owed its origin to Lord Reading. _____
289. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms amply satisfied the demands of the Indians desirous of attaining independence. _____
290. The Rowlat Act was intended to suppress the subversive activities of the terrorist revolutionaries. _____
291. The Jalianwallabagh Massacre by Dyre at Amritsar is the blackest stigma in the British administration in India. _____
292. Mahatma Gandhi launched his first Non-Cooperation Movement in the year 1919. _____
293. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das formed a new political party of the name of Swarajyadal. _____
294. The Simon Commission was warmly welcome by all sections of the Indian Community. _____
295. To nullify the Salt Act Mahatma Gandhi launched his Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. _____
296. The First Round Table Conference was held at Delhi amongst the British and Indian diplomats. _____
297. As a result of Gandhi-Irwin Pact the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off. _____
298. As a consequence of the second Round Table Conference all the political prisoners in India were set at liberty. _____
299. Ramsay MacDonald was the originator of the Communal Award. _____
300. The Poona Pact divided the Indians into the so-called Caste-Hindu and the Depressed Classes. _____
301. The Government of India Act of 1935 proposed an All-India Federation of autonomous Provinces. _____

302. The August Revolution of 1942 is a memorable event in the history of India. _____
303. The great Bengal Famine of 1943 may well be ascribed to the sheer negligence of the Muslim League Ministry in Bengal. _____
304. Netaji Subhas was the organiser of the Ajad Hind Fauj. _____
305. The Cabinet Mission was quite successful in its deliberations. _____
306. The White Paper Proposals were cordially accepted by all sections of the Indians. _____
307. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the head of the Interim Government formed in 1946. _____
308. The Muslim League under the leadership of Md. Jinnah proclaimed "Direct Action" against the Hindus on August 16, 1946. _____
309. Sri Rajagopalachari was the first National Governor-General of India. _____
310. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first President of the Indian Union. _____

CIVICS

1. Civics is a study of the duties that the society owes to the individual. _____
2. Civics concerns itself with all aspects of human activities. _____
3. Society consists of a group of people irrespective of purpose. _____
4. Society and the individual are mutually independent. _____
5. Population and the government are the only factors to form a state. _____
6. Malaya is a state like India or Pakistan. _____
7. A state is formed by all the people of a country. _____
8. We, Indians, form a nationality. _____
9. A nation is a nationality minus an independent political organization. _____
10. The tribe is the earliest social organisation. _____
11. Indians and Pakistanis have a government and they possess sovereignty. _____
12. Citizens are those who do not enjoy full political rights. _____
13. Right to own property is a civil right. _____
14. President of the Indian Union must be a naturalised citizen. _____
15. When many persons exercise supreme powers, the government is known as aristocracy. _____
16. Democracy may be of two types: Pure and Indirect. _____
17. Democracy is in theory rule of the people, in practice it means rule of the minority. _____
18. Dictatorship is the system of one-man rule. _____
19. In the Cabinet form of government there is no contact between the Executive and the Legislature. _____
20. The Judiciary is the law-making organ of the state. _____

21. The Legislature controls the national purse. _____
22. The Executive is that organ of the State which is to act as a judge or an umpire. _____
23. India's Constitution is unwritten like the English Constitution. _____
24. India has no dual Judiciary like that of the U.S.A. _____
25. The Government of India is a Presidential type of Government. _____
26. There is no provision for dual citizenship in India, though it is a Federation. _____
27. The Indian Parliament has residuary powers of Legislation. _____
28. The Indian Federation is a flexible one. _____
29. The structure of government in the Constitution of India is federal, but the structure is so light that it is almost unitary. _____
30. The U.N.O. is the League of Nations in an improved form. _____
31. Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit was the first President of the U.N.O. _____
32. The U.N.O. consists of an Assembly and a Legislative Council. _____
33. The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the U.N.O. _____
34. Like the League of Nations the U.N.O. also has a Secretariate. _____
35. The States in India can make their own constitutions. _____
36. The President of the Indian Union is the titular head of the Federation. _____
37. The office of the President is hereditary. _____
38. The President of the Indian Union is a member of Parliament. _____
39. The Council of Ministers is the *de facto* head of the State. _____
40. The Cabinet at the Centre is selected by the President. _____

41. When all male citizens are allowed to vote, the system is known as the universal adult suffrage. _____
42. In India, a resident of one constituency can vote for another. _____
43. Women have been denied the right of vote in India. _____
44. In West Bengal, the same person can vote for the election to the legislative assembly and the legislative council, if he has requisite qualifications. _____
45. In India, a voter can give his votes to the candidates he selects. _____
46. The executive authority of a State in the Indian Union vests in the Prime Minister. _____
47. A bill, passed by the Legislature, can become a law without the consent of the Governor. _____
48. The Governor of a State can never promulgate an Ordinance. _____
49. No money-bill can be introduced in any House except on the recommendation of the Governor. _____
50. Joint responsibility of the members of the Cabinet to the House of the People is an essential feature of the Indian Constitution. _____
51. An Ordinance has a life usually for one year. _____
52. In "C" Class States in India, the state legislatures are bi-cameral. _____
53. The Chief Minister of a State is required to submit to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers. _____
54. The Constitution of India requires all the States to have a minister-in-charge of tribal welfare. _____
55. The Governors of the "A" Class States in India are known as "Rajpramukhs." _____
56. The Governors of "B" Class States in India are known as "Rashtrapalas." _____
57. Failure on the part of the State governments to comply with the directions of the President is regarded as a breach of the Constitution. _____

58. Part " C " States are administered by the President. _____
59. The States of West Bengal, Bombay and Madras have unicameral legislatures. _____
60. The Legislative Assembly of a State is a permanent body. _____
61. The Governor of West Bengal has discretionary powers. _____
62. The Legislative Council in a State has no effective power. _____
63. The total number of seats in the Legislative Council in West Bengal is 61. _____
64. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. _____
65. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and ten other judges. _____
66. The Privy Council is the highest tribunal in the land. _____
67. The actual number of judges in a High Court will be determined by the President. _____
68. A High Court Judge will hold office till the age of sixty. _____
69. The appointment of District Judges is made by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Minister. _____
70. The main function of Public Service Commissions is to appoint candidates for State services. _____
71. It is necessary to consult the Public Service Commission as regards the reservation of posts for backward classes. _____
72. The total number of the members of the Public Service Commission is not fixed by the constitution. _____
73. The conditions of service cannot be varied to the disadvantage of members of the Public Service Commission after appointment. _____

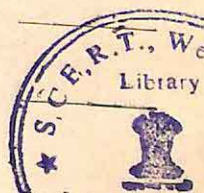
74. The members of the Public Service Commission cannot be removed by the President on the ground of misbehaviour.
75. Recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service is made by the State Public Service Commission.
76. All State public servants hold office during the pleasure of the Governor or Rajpramukh.
77. Parliament regulates the recruitment of persons to the military services.
78. There is a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for Part "A", Part "B" and Part "C" states.
79. The Chairman of Union Public Service Commission is appointed by the Prime Minister.
80. There are no limitations on the powers of the Public Service Commission.
81. The Comptroller's functions are different from those of the Auditor-General of India.
82. The Auditor-General of India has an independent status like that of the Judge of the Supreme Court.
83. The Auditor-General is appointed by the President.
84. The District Magistrate is both a Judge and the Executive Head in a district.
85. Each sub-division of a district is in charge of a District Magistrate.
86. The Inspector-General of Police is the Head of the whole Police system.
87. The Police force in Bangalore, Nagpur and Allahabad is organised under a Commissioner of Police.
88. The Thana is the lowest unit of the Police administration.
89. The Inspector-General of Prisons is appointed from among the junior members of the I.M.S.
90. There are Borstal Institutions for juvenile girl offenders.

S.C.E.R.T., West Bengal

Date 16-3-56

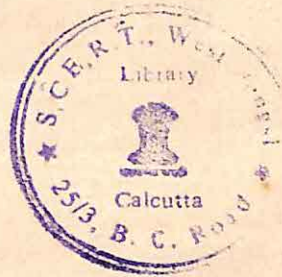
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91. The collection and administration of land revenue of a State are entrusted to a Board of Revenues. _____
92. The actual work of collection of revenue of a State is done by the members of the Board of Revenues. _____
93. The Secretary of the Board of Revenues is chosen from the members of the I.A.S. or P.C.S. _____
94. Cantonment Boards are stationed in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. _____
95. Local Boards operate in Presidency Towns only. _____
96. The present Corporation of Calcutta consists of 90 members of whom 75 Councillors are appointed. _____
97. The work of the Corporation of Calcutta is carried on by the Standing Committees. _____
98. It is the duty of a Municipality to construct and maintain the public schools, squares and gardens. _____
99. In Bombay all the members of the Municipality are elected. _____
100. There is no Local Board in Assam. _____
101. There are many Local Boards in Bombay. _____
102. The affairs of the major ports are administered by a Body of Commissioners specially appointed for the purpose. _____
103. The maintenance of the Howrah Bridge is one of the responsibilities of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. _____
104. The State Governments enjoy the revenues from forests. _____
105. The States do not get a part of the proceeds of the Income Tax. _____
106. The Income Tax is the only direct tax levied in India. _____
107. The Central Government gets the profit on the coinage of rupees. _____

108. Customs duties occupy the second place in point of yield among all the sources of revenues of the Government of India. _____
109. Liberty means absence of all restraints. _____
110. The proper safeguard to protect liberty lies in the independence of the Judiciary. _____
111. If a person is wrongfully confined, he can apply to the court for a writ of the Habeas Corpus. _____
112. In England there is a separation of powers and bill of rights. _____



COMPLETION TEST

HISTORY

DIRECTIONS: In each of the following sentences one word has been left out for each blank. Think of the one word that should be written on the blank to make the sentences correct or sensible. Write out the word in the blank space. Read the whole sentence before you write out the word. Read the sentence again after you have written the word to be sure that it is correct and sensible.

1. The Aryans gave the name "—————" to the land over which they settled.
2. The name India originated from the word—————.
3. The land lying between the Himalayas and the Vindhyas was known as the—————.
4. The—————was the name of the tract of land lying to the south of the Vindhyas.
5. In a place called—————in Sind the remains of the Indus valley civilization have been unearthed.
6. In a place called—————in West Punjab the ruins of a very old civilization, almost akin to the Sumerian, have been found.
7. The *Vedas* of the Aryans were four in number, the *Rik*, the *Sama*, the—————, and the *Atharva*.
8. Each *Veda* was divided in two parts—the—————and the *Brahmana*.
9. The *Vedangas* were six in number, such as *Shiksha*, *Chhanda*, *Vyakarana*, —————, *Jyotish* and *Kalpa*.
10. —————was the name of the God of Heaven.
11. The leader of a village of the Aryans was termed as the—————.
12. Some Aryan villages formed into a—————.
13. The popular assemblies in the days of the Aryans were known as—————.
14. *Brahmacharyya*, *Garhasthya*, —————and the *Sannyasa* were the *Chaturashrama* of the Aryans.
15. Mahavira Jina was born in a Kshatriya clan of the name of—————.

16. The prophets in Jainism were called——.
17. ——was the name of the father of Buddhadeva.
18. Buddha's wife was——by name.
19. Buddhadeva attained his enlightenment at——in Bihar.
20. The first place where Buddhadeva preached his religion was——near Banaras.
21. Tathagata breathed his last at——in the district of Gorakhpur.
22. The eight-fold path was the surest way to——.
23. ——was the name of the Buddhist religious books.
24. The first Buddhist Synod was held at——.
25. The Aryan kingdoms that sprang up in India prior to the days of Mahavira and Buddhadeva were known as——.
26. Prasenjit was the king of——.
27. Prodyot was the king of——.
28. Udayana was the king of——.
29. Bimbisara was the king of——.
30. Mahapadmananda was a very powerful king of——.
31. Ajatasatru killed his own father——.
32. Pataliputra, the capital of Magadha, was situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the——.
33. The battle between Alexander and Porus was known as the Battle of——.
34. Alexander met a premature death on his way back at——.
35. Chandragupta belonged to a Kshatriya clan of——.
36. ——was the name of the minister of Chandragupta.
37. The Eastern Part of the Alexandrian Empire fell to the lot of——.
38. Seleukos made a treaty with Chandragupta by ceding to him Kabul, Kandahar and——.
39. ——was the name of the book written by Megasthenes, the ambassador of Seleukos to the court of Chandragupta.
40. The municipal administration of Chandragupta devolved on a Committee of Councillors consisting of——members.

41. The authorship of———may be ascribed to Chanakya.
42. Megasthenes classified the Indians into———classes.
43. The military administration of Chandragupta was entrusted to a committee consisting of———members.
44. Chandragupta breathed his last at a place called——— in Mysore.
45. ———succeeded to the throne of Pataliputra on the death of Chandragupta.
46. The Battle of Kalinga was amply described in the ———Rock Edict of Asoka.
47. The coronation of Asoka took place———years after his ascent to the throne.
48. Asoka was initiated into Buddhism by———, a Buddhist monk.
49. Asoka appointed “———” for the propagation of the religion of Buddha.
50. The———Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra during the reign of Asoka.
51. Asoka adopted the system of *Dharmayatra* in place of———.
52. Asoka sent his son, Mahendra, and daughter, ———, as missionaries to Ceylon.
53. The vast empire of Asoka was divided into five provinces, such as———, Avanti, Dakshinapatha, Kalinga and Prachya.
54. During the days of Asoka “———” were appointed over towns and districts.
55. ———was the founder of the Sunga dynasty of Magadha.
56. The authorship of———is usually ascribed to Patanjali.
57. Gautamiputra Satakarni belonged to the———dynasty of the Deccan.
58. Kanishka was the greatest king of the———dynasty.
59. The fourth Buddhist Synod was held at———during the reign of Kanishka.
60. Buddhism split up into two sects, ———and Mahayana.
61. “The Indian Napoleon” is the title given to———by a European historian.

62. Poet———was the courtier of Samudragupta.
63. Chandragupta II was otherwise known as———.
64. Poet Birasena was the minister of———.
65. Kalidasa, Bararuchi, Varahamihira, Amarsingha, Dhanwantari, Shanku, Vetlabhatta, Kshapanaka and ———formed the “Nine Gems” of Vikramaditya.
66. The Chinese traveller———remained in India for fifteen years during the reign of Chandragupta II.
67. ———was a great harbour during the Gupta period.
68. *Raghuvamsam* was composed by———.
69. Shudraka, the author of the “———” belonged to the Gupta Age.
70. ———was the author of the *Mudrarakshasa*.
71. The Iron Pillar of———at Delhi is a fine specimen of metallurgy of the Gupta age.
72. The paintings and architecture in the caves of———are really wonders of the Gupta period.
73. The———attacked India during the reign of Skandagupta.
74. ———, the great Hun General destroyed many Buddhist monasteries.
75. Towards the early part of the 6th century A.D. a powerful king of the name of Yashovarman ruled at———in Malawa.
76. ———of the Pushybhuti dynasty was the father of Harshavardhana.
77. Rajyavardhana was killed by———, the king of Bengal.
78. *Harshavda* is counted from the year———A.D.
79. ———was the sister of Rajyavardhana.
80. Harshavardhana was defeated by———, the King of the Chalukyas.
81. The Chinese pilgrim, ———, came to India during the reign of Harshavardhana.
82. Harshavardhana composed two dramas, *Ratnavali* and “———.”
83. Banabhatta was the author of “———” and *Harshacharita*.
84. Hiuen-Tsang remained in India for———years.

85. Harshavardhana used to hold a fair every five years at——.
86. The Principal of the University of Nalanda was——, an erudite Bengalee scholar.
87. ——was the founder of the Pala dynasty in Bengal.
88. Dharmapala placed——on the throne of Kanauj.
89. Dharmapala was defeated by Vatsaraja, the king of the——.
90. Dharmapala established a Buddhist monastery at—— in Bihar.
91. Balaputradeva, the king of——, set up a Buddhist monastery at Nalanda during the reign of Devapala.
92. Mahipala was killed by——, a chieftain in North-Bengal.
93. Ramapala, the brother of Mahipala, killed——, the successor of Divya.
94. ——was the author of the *Uttarramcharita*.
95. Bitapala and——were the two great architects and sculptors of the Pala Age.
96. ——, the great author in the *Ayurveda* belonged to the Pala Age.
97. *Kaulinya* system was introduced into Bengal by——.
98. “*Danasagar*” and “——” were composed by Ballalasena.
99. The last powerful Hindu king of Bengal was——.
100. Jaydeva was the author of——.
101. Nadia, the capital of Lakshmana Sena, was conquered by——.
102. The Sailendra Empire extended over——.
103. “*Hijira*” is counted from the year——A.D.
104. ——was the first Muslim invader of India.
105. Dahir, the king of——, was defeated by Hajjaj, the Arab ruler of Iraq.
106. Sabuktagin was the ruler of——.
107. Jaypala belonged to the——dynasty of North-West India.
108. It transpires that Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India——times.
109. ——succeeded Jayapala on his suicide.

110. Sultan Mahmud plundered the Hindu Temple of——— in Kathiawar.
111. The erudite scholar———, the author of the *Shah-namah*, adorned the court of Sultan Mahmud.
112. The great poet———was a courtier of Sultan Mahmud.
113. Mahammad Ghori defeated Prithwiraj at the battle of———.
114. ———was the general of Mahammad Ghori.
115. ———was the first Muslim conqueror of Bengal and Bihar.
116. The Slave dynasty of Delhi was founded by———.
117. The foundation stone of———was laid by Qutb-ud-din.
118. The Moghul General, ———, attacked India during the reign of Iltutmish.
119. ———was the greatest emperor of the Slave Dynasty.
120. ———was the first Muslim woman who became an Empress.
121. ———, the ruler of Bengal, rebelled against Giyasuddin Balban.
122. The founder of the Khilji dynasty was———.
123. Alauddin was the———of Jalaluddin.
124. ———and Nasrat Khan were the two generals of Alauddin in his Gujrat expedition.
125. Alauddin married———, the Queen of Gujrat.
126. Devala Devi was married to———, the son of Alauddin.
127. ———was the Queen of Chitor, when Alauddin attacked it.
128. ———was the leader of all the campaigns of Alauddin to the Deccan.
129. Ramachandradeva, the King of———, entered into treaty relations with Alauddin and consented to pay him tribute.
130. ———, the King of Warrangal, was defeated by Alauddin.
131. Birballala III, the king of———, paid homage to Alauddin.
132. Malik Kafur erected a mosque at———in commemoration of his victory.

133. Alauddin did not allow matrimonial alliances amongst his——.
134. The great poet, ——, was the courtier of Alauddin.
135. Alauddin built a city of the name of “——” in the suburb of Delhi.
136. Alauddin caused to be built an arched gate named “——” at the entrance of the mosque built by Qutb-ud-din and Iltutmish.
137. ——was the founder of the Tughluk dynasty.
138. The earlier name of Muhammad-bin-Tughlak was——.
139. Muhammad-bin-Tughlak transferred his capital from Delhi to——.
140. In imitation of the Chinese currency Mahammad-bin-Tughlak introduced——within his dominions.
141. Mahammad-bin-Tughlak established his suzerainty over a province of the name of——in the Himalayan region.
142. Tughlak's campaign to Iraq and——failed miserably.
143. Muhammad-bin-Tughlak sent——as an ambassador to the Chinese court.
144. In an attempt to suppress a rebellion Mahammad-bin-Tughlak died at a place called——in Sind.
145. ——succeeded Muhammad-bin-Tughlak after the death of the latter.
146. ——, the ruler of Bengal, was a contemporary of Sultan Firouz Shah Tughlak.
147. “——”, a city in the suburb of Delhi was founded by Firouz Shah Tughlak.
148. Tamer Lane attacked India during the reign of——of the Tughlak dynasty.
149. The first Afgan or Pathan ruler of Delhi was——.
150. The first battle of Panipat was fought between——on the one side and Babar on the other.
151. Raja Ganesh, the Zemindar of——, occupied the throne of Bengal and ruled over it independently for some time.
152. Kavir was one of the chief disciples of——.

153. _____ was the originator of the Sikh religion.
154. The name of the father of Babar was _____.
155. Babar defeated Sangram Sinha in the battle of _____.
156. _____ was the eldest son of Babar.
157. Sher Shah defeated Humayun in the battle of _____ in 1539.
158. In the battle of _____ in 1540 Humayun was again defeated by Sher Shah.
159. _____ was the real name of Sher Shah.
160. The father of Sher Shah was a Jagirdar of _____ in Bihar.
161. In 1534 in the battle of _____ Sher Shah defeated the combined forces of Bengal and Bihar.
162. The fort that Sher Shah built at Delhi was "_____" by name.
163. The mausoleum of Sher Shah at _____ was one of the finest specimens of Muslim architecture.
164. The highway that Sher Shah caused to be built was known as _____.
165. Sher Shah appointed _____ as his commander-in-chief.
166. Akbar was born at _____ in Sind in 1542.
167. _____ was the regent during the minority of Akbar.
168. The second battle of Panipat was fought in the year _____.
169. Rani Durgavati was the queen of _____.
170. Ambarraj _____ was a great friend of Akbar.
171. _____ was the father of Pratap Sinha, the Rana of Mewar.
172. The battle of Gogunda was fought in the year _____.
173. _____, the Queen of Ahmednagar fought against Akbar.
174. _____, the eldest son of Akbar, rebelled against him.
175. Akbar divided his whole kingdom into _____ Subas.
176. The great financier, _____, helped Akbar in his financial reforms.
177. The eclectic religion that Akbar propounded was known as _____.
178. The *Ain-i-Akbari* was compiled by _____.

179. ———, the eldest brother of Abul Fazal, was a great poet.
180. The greatest historian of Akbar's time was———.
181. ————was a new city which Akbar caused to be built near Agra.
182. The mausoleum of Akbar at———near Agra is a grand specimen of Moghul architecture.
183. ———, a great Hindu poet, was a courtier of Akbar.
184. Suradas and———were the two great Hindu poets who were contemporaries of Akbar.
185. The great singer, ———, was also a courtier of Akbar.
186. Jahangir blinded his own rebellious son———.
187. Arjuna, the Sikh Guru, compiled———, the greatest religious book of the Sikhs.
188. Arjuna, the Sikh Guru, was sentenced to death on the pretext of helping Prince———.
189. The sixth Sikh Guru, ———, organised the whole Sikh community into a martial class.
190. The earlier name of the Empress Nurjahan was———.
191. Nurjahan was early married to———, the Jagirdar of Burdwan.
192. On the death of Rana Pratap, ———became the Rana of Mewar.
193. Malik Ambar was the minister of———in the days of Jahangir.
194. Nurjahan tried to place her own son-in-law, ———, on the throne of Delhi.
195. Shahajahan and———rebelled against the machinations of Nurjahan.
196. "———", the autobiography of Jahangir, is of a great historical importance.
197. James I, the King of England, sent———as an ambassador to the court of Jahangir.
198. Mirjumla was the Chief Minister of———.
199. ————was made the Governor of the Deccan by Shah Jahan.
200. Dara, Suja, Aurangzeb and———were the four sons of Shah Jahan.
201. In April, 1658, in the battle of———Yasovant Singh was defeated by Aurangzeb.

202. In the battle of Samugarh in 1658———was defeated by Aurangzeb.
203. Suleiman Shieko defeated———in the battle of Bahadurpur in 1658.
204. In 1659 Aurangzeb completely defeated Sujah in the battle of———.
205. In the battle of Deorai———was defeated by Aurangzeb in 1659.
206. Shah Jahan built on the Jumna near Delhi a new town of the name of———.
207. Under the superintendence of———Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was built.
208. The jewel that glittered on the crest of the crown of Shah Jahan was known as———.
209. On accession to the throne of Delhi Aurangzeb assumed the title of “———”.
210. A great law-book of the name of “———” was compiled under the guidance of Aurangzeb.
211. Aurangzeb sent an expedition to Assam under the generalship of———.
212. On the death of Mirjumla, ——, the maternal uncle of Aurangzeb, became the Subedar of Bengal.
213. As a result of the repressive religious policy of Aurangzeb, the———of Mathura rebelled against Aurangzeb.
214. The ninth Sikh Guru, ——, was sentenced to death as he refused to subscribe to the religious policy of Aurangzeb.
215. The tenth and the last Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Govinda Singh, created the———.
216. Jai Sinha, the Rana of Mewar, broke all relations with Aurangzeb, as the latter betrayed the Queen of———.
217. ——, the son of Aurangzeb rebelled against him.
218. The kingdom of Maharastra corresponded to modern ———in the Bombay Presidency.
219. Shahji, the father of Shivaji, was the Jagirdar of———.
220. ———was the mother of Shivaji.
221. ———was the guardian of Shivaji in his earlier years.
222. The Sultan of Bijapur sent———to stem the rising power of Shivaji.
223. ——, the Subedar of the Deccan, was completely defeated by Shivaji.

224. Jai Sinha and———were sent to the Deccan to quell Shivaji.
225. The Treaty of———in 1665 brought to a close the hostilities between the Marathas and the Moghuls.
226. In 1674 Shivaji proclaimed himself King at———.
227. Shivaji assumed the title of———when he was crowned King.
228. A council of ministers of the name of———helped Shivaji in his administration.
229. Shivaji exacted *Chauth* and———from countries outlying his own kingdom.
230. That part of Shivaji's cavalry that used to have from the state coffers its horses, arms and dress was called———.
231. ———was the name of Shivaji's cavalry which had its own horses, arms and dress.
232. Tara Bai was the wife of———the second son of Shivaji.
233. ———was the last of the Moghul Emperors.
234. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in the year———.
235. ———was the first of the Peshwas.
236. Hyder Ali became the ruler of———by dint of his wiles and powers.
237. Sir Ralph Fitch came to India during the reign of———.
238. Tavernier and Bernier came to India during the reign of———.
239. An Italian traveller of the name of———came to India during the reign of Aurangzeb.
240. The———were the first of the European nations to settle on the west coast of India.
241. In 1690———founded the city of Calcutta.
242. In 1731———was sent as Governor of the French possessions in India.
243. The Battle of———in 1760 shattered to pieces the French hope for carving out an empire in India.
244. In the Battle of Plassey in———Sirajuddaula was treacherously defeated by the English.
245. On the assassination of Sirajuddaula,———was made the Nawab of Bengal.

246. When Clive returned to England in 1760, _____ was made the Governor of Bengal.
247. On the deposition of Mirjafar from the throne of Bengal, _____ was made the Nawab of Bengal.
248. In 1764 the English General Monroe completely routed the combined forces of the Emperor of Delhi, the Nawab of Oudh and Mir Kasim in the battle of _____.
249. Lord North's _____ of 1773 was passed during the regime of Warren Hastings.
250. On a charge of forgery _____ was sentenced to death by the Supreme Court at Calcutta.
251. The Second Mysore War was brought to a close by the Treaty of _____ in 1784.
252. Pitt's India Act was passed in _____.
253. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in India during the administration of _____.
254. Sir John Shore was noted for his policy of _____.
255. The Policy of Subsidiary Alliance owed its origin to _____.
256. The Marathas as a power was completely subjugated by _____.
257. By the Treaty of _____ in 1809 Ranjit Singh made common cause with the English.
258. The credit for the suppression of _____ goes to Marquis of Hastings.
259. The First Burmese War was fought during the administration of Lord _____.
260. The credit for the suppression of the Thugs goes to _____.
261. The abolition of the system of "_____" may be ascribed to the untiring efforts of Lord William Bentinck.
262. _____ was the Law Member during the administration of Lord William Bentinck.
263. The First Afghan War took place during the administration of _____.
264. Sind came under the British hegemony during the governor-generalship of _____.
265. The First Sikh War is an important event in the administration of _____.

266. In the Battle of _____ in 1849 the English were ignominiously defeated at the hands of the Sikhs.
267. The Doctrine of Lapse owed its origin to _____.
268. Telegraphs and railways were introduced into India for the first time during the administration of _____.
269. The most important event in the administration of Lord Canning was _____.
270. Lakshmi Bai, the Ranee of Jhansi, and _____, the great Maratha Leader of Central India, took the leading part in the Sepoy Mutiny.
271. The first Viceroy of India was Lord _____.
272. The policy adopted by Sir John Lawrence towards Afganistan was known as "_____".
273. It was Lord _____ who opened the gates of the Indian Civil Service to the promising Indian youths.
274. The Second Afghan War was the most noted incident during the viceroyalty of _____.
275. The Afghans made common cause with the English by the Treaty of _____ in 1879.
276. It was during the administration of _____ that the first official census was taken in 1881.
277. The Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 was passed during the viceroyalty of _____.
278. The removal of the distinction between the judges, European and Indian, in the administration of justice was the main purpose behind the _____ Bill.
279. The first President of the Indian National Congress was _____.
280. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria was solemnised during the Viceroyalty of _____.
281. "_____" marks the boundary between India and Afganisthan.
282. The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was performed during the viceroyalty of _____.
283. During the viceroyalty of _____ the Imperial Cadet Corps was organised in India.
284. It was Lord _____ who helped the formation of the Co-operative Credit Societies in India.
285. The infamous act of _____ was ascribed to Lord Curzon.

286. In———the Morley-Minto Reforms were sought to be introduced into India.
287. In 1911 Emperor———came to India and a Durbar was held in Delhi in his honour.
288. The Capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in the year———.
289. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of———failed to satisfy the political aspirations of India.
290. The Royal Indian Navy was the creation of———.
291. ——Commission was boycotted by the Indian National Congress.
292. The Communal Award was an infamous Act of———.
293. The Non-Co-operation Movement was launched by——— in 1919 against the British atrocities at Jalianwallabagh.
294. The Swarajyadal owed its origin to C. R. Das and———.
295. Mahatma Gandhi launched his Civil Disobedience Movement in———.
296. The boycott of the First Round Table Conference by the Indian political leaders led finally to a pact of the name of———.
297. The federation of the British-ruled Provinces and the Native States and———are the corner-stones of the Government of India Act, 1935.
298. The August Revolution of———was an event of great importance in the history of freedom movement in India.
299. The Cabinet Mission of 1946 was led by———.
300. The Liberation forces that were organised by Netaji were known as———.
301. The first Indian to become the Governor-General of India was———.

CIVICS

1. Civics studies———'s actions as a member of society.
2. Civics is a———science.
3. Civics is neither the study of man as merely the——— of a state, nor is it the study of man in all the aspects of his life.
4. Civics is the study of man in relation to the———in which he lives.
5. Society consists in a group of people who are associated together for carrying out some———purpose.
6. No individual can exist apart from———.
7. A state is a people organised for law within a definite———.
8. A state contains four factors (1)———, (2) Territory, (3) Government and (4) Sovereignty.
9. If a people occupying a particular———do not possess a supreme authority to regulate their own affairs they do not form a state.
10. Government is———a state.
11. A state is formed by all the people of a country but the government is conducted by a small number of———.
12. Permanence is the special characteristic of a state while the———is temporary.
13. In fact, it is the possession of———which distinguishes the state from other associations.
14. Right of residence is the———right of a citizen ; while right to family is a civil right.
15. Monarchy is a form of government in which the supreme authority lies in a single person whose office is———.
16. Aristocracy means government by the———.
17. ———is the government of the people, by the people and for the people.
18. Democracy may be of two types : pure and———.
19. Referendum literally means "must be referred to the———."
20. In practice democracy is the rule by the———.
21. Democratic type of government may be classified into two broad divisions : Cabinet and———.

22. When all the powers in a state are vested by the Constitution in the Central organ, the government is said to be——.
23. The——government is one in which the powers are divided by the constitution between a central government and a government of the individual states.
24. The government has three different functions and corresponding to them it has three organs—the Legislature, the Executive and the——.
25. Of the three organs of the government the——is the most important.
26. The Legislature controls the policy and action of the——in the Cabinet form of Government.
27. ——means that organ of government which acts as a judge.
28. The Indian Constitution came into force on January, 26th in——.
29. As stated in the Preamble, the people of India have constituted India into a sovereign——Republic.
30. Andhra, ——, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, the Panjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are known as the Part "A" States.
31. The Head of the Indian Union is known as the——.
32. The——of India can delegate Federal Executive powers to a State Government with its consent and at federal cost.
33. When there is any inconsistency between a law passed by Parliament and a law passed by the Legislature of State, the——will generally prevail.
34. Until otherwise provided, Parliament will make laws on all subjects for Part "——" states.
35. Income-taxes are levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the——and the States.
36. Citizens enjoy right to life, right to hold——, the right to contract.
37. The term citizen literally means a——with the privileges of residence.
38. Aliens are foreigners owing allegiance to a——state.
39. Citizens may be of two classes——and naturalised.
40. The President must be a——of India.

41. The Charter of the U.N.O. was adopted at———on June 25th, 1945.
42. India was an original———of the U.N.O.
43. The International Court of Justice is the principal———organ of the U.N.O.
44. The U.N.O. stands for United Nations———.
45. The Union Executive consists of the President and the Council of———.
46. To be elected as President a person must be at least ———years old.
47. The President shall hold office for———years.
48. All the Executive powers of the Union are vested in the———.
49. Part "C" States are administered by———.
50. The King of England becomes King according to the principle of heredity, while the Indian President is———.
51. The Indian President is the Head of the State and not of the———.
52. The Vice-President of India is elected for a term of———years.
53. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of———.
54. The Council of——— is the real Executive in India.
55. The Prime Minister is appointed by the———.
56. The ministers are collectively responsible to the House of the———.
57. One of the outstanding features of the Indian Constitution is adult———.
58. In the Indian Constitution, the Central Legislature is called———.
59. The maximum strength of the elected members of the House of the People is fixed at———members.
60. Normally the life of the House of the People is———years.
...
61. For the purpose of election the States are divided into territorial———.
62. The Presiding Officers of the———House are called the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman.

63. One of the qualifications for a member of Parliament is that he should be not less than thirty years of age in case of the Council of the———.
64. The Legislature at the centre is a———one.
65. The Indian Parliament has the power to legislate on any matter in the State-list, if an emergency is declared by the———.
66. ——appoints Prime Minister of India.
67. Members of both the Houses of Parliament elect the———.
68. The Council of State consists of———members.
69. The Council of———has no power to vote upon the demands for grants of money.
70. When all adult citizens are granted the right to vote, irrespective of sex, race and class, the system is known as the———adult suffrage.
71. According to the method of secret voting, each voter is given a———paper, when he goes into the polling booth.
72. In India no person ordinarily can vote for more than ——candidates.
73. No court has any jurisdiction over Election———.
74. Every Part “———” State has a Rajpramukh and a Council of Ministers.
75. The———of Part “A” State is appointed by the President.
76. The Governor must not be a member of any———in India.
77. ——are not appointed by the President.
78. Only the Governor of———has discretionary powers in matters relating to tribal areas.
79. In our State, the Council of Ministers is the *de facto* head of the State; while the Governor is the———head.
80. The Chief Minister's position in the State Executive is similar to that of the———in the Union Executive.
81. The Chief Minister of West Bengal is appointed by the———.

82. It is the duty of the Advocate-General of the State to give advice to the———of the State on legal matters.
83. When there is only one House in the Legislature, it is known as the———Assembly.
84. The———Assembly may be dissolved by the Governor.
85. No person can be a member of both the Houses of the State———.
86. No Money-Bill shall be introduced in the Legislative———.
87. At the apex of the Indian Judiciary stands the———Court.
88. The———Council now ceases to be the highest tribunal of the land.
89. The Indian———does not give absolute discretion to the Executive as in Great Britain.
90. A judge holds office till he is———years old.
91. A Judge of the Supreme Court can only be removed by the———.
92. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and———other judges.
93. The Supreme Court normally sits at———.
94. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is three-fold—constitutional, ——, and criminal.
95. The Supreme Court has also some———functions.
96. The actual number of judges including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is determined by the———.
97. A Judge of the High Court of State will hold office till the age of———.
98. The appointment, posting and promotion of the District Judges are made by the———.
99. The control over district and other subordinate courts is vested in the———court.
100. The term of office of a member of the Public Service Commission is fixed at———years.
101. The members of the Public Service Commission are liable to be removed by the———on the ground of misbehaviour.
102. The public services may be divided into two broad groups, ——services and military services.

103. There are a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for Part " A " and——— States.
104. The Chairman and the other members of a State Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor or the———of the State.
105. The Auditor-General of India is the custodian of the public purse and the———of the public expenditure.
106. The Comptroller and the Auditor-General of India is appointed by the———.
107. The accounts of the Union and of the States are kept in such form as the Auditor-General of India, with the approval of the———prescribes.
108. Every Part "———" State is now divided into a number of divisions each under a Commissioner.
109. The Divisional Commissioner is the connecting link between the State Government and the——— Magistrates.
110. Each Division is subdivided into a number of———.
111. The District Officer holds office in a dual capacity ; he is the Magistrate of the District and he is the———of the District.
112. As Magistrate the District Officer is the Chief Executive Officer of the Government in the———.
113. The District Officer discharges both executive and——— functions.
114. Each district is divided into a number of———.
115. The Sub-Divisional Officer is entrusted with Executive, Judicial and———functions.
116. Village self-government is entrusted to a Committee of village folk called———.
117. The members in the Union Board varies from six to———.
118. The———of the Union Board is elected by the members of the Board.
119. The Union Board generally works under the supervision of———officer who is a government servant.
120. Sometimes members of the Union Boards sit as Union Courts and Union———to try petty civil and criminal cases.

121. The Union——are the most important source of income of the Union Boards.
122. Above the Union Boards stand the——Boards.
123. The District Board is formed by——members.
124. The——of the District Board is the Chief Executive.
125. There were——District Boards in the undivided Bengal.
126. The urban institutions of Presidency Towns are known as——.
127. The members of municipalities are all——.
128. The municipal government is carried on by a body of——.
129. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of a municipality are elected by the——.
130. The most important source of the income of a municipality is the tax on——.
131. The number of councillors of a city corporation varies from 117 in Bombay to——in Madras.
132. The Bombay Corporation has a life of——years at a time.
133. The Corporation of Calcutta was reconstituted in——.
134. The Corporation of Calcutta is now composed of——Councillors and five Aldermen.
135. A——elected by the Councillors and Aldermen presides over the meeting of the Corporation.
136. The Chief Executive Officers of the Corporation is a——appointed by the State Government for a term of five years.
137. Four or five wards of a corporation constitute a——.
138. For the urban military areas there are——Boards.
139. There are two other types of local bodies with special functions, known as the Improvement Trust and the——.
140. The Central Government enjoys the revenues from the import duties, corporation tax, federal——, posts and telegraphs.
141. Grants-in-aid are distributed among the jute-growing states, that is, West Bengal, ——, Bihar and Orissa.

142. The———Department spends the major portion of the funds of the Government of India.
143. Expenditure on the general administration and———absorbs the major portion of the revenues of the state.
144. ——forms the most important item of expenditure among nation-building departments.
145. ——does not mean the absence of all restraints.
146. Civil———arises from the state.
147. The present Indian Constitution includes a bill of———as a safeguard of liberty.
148. If a person is wrongfully confined in the jail, he can apply to a court for the issue of a writ of———.
149. There can be no———without liberty.
150. A———is a community of people occupying a particular territory and possessing certain characteristics.
151. A common———origin is often regarded as a basis of nationality.
152. Indians form a———in spite of the absence of all the common characteristics.
153. Nationalities do not possess an inherent right to form separate———.

, MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

HISTORY

DIRECTIONS: In the following statements four alternative endings to each sentence are given. Only one is right. Put a cross before the one that is right. Mark only one alternative.

1. The earliest of the holy books of the Hindus was the *Gita*, the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Vedas*.
2. The relics of the pre-Aryan civilisation have been unearthed at Taxila, Rajgir, Indraprastha, Mahenjodaro.
3. The Aryans came to India from outside and first settled in Samatata, Pragjyotisha, the Panjab, Panchala.
4. The poetical portion of the *Vedas* is known as *Brahmana*, *Samhita*, *Aranyaka*, *Upanishad*.
5. The *Vedangas*, were six, four, eight, ten in number.
6. The earliest Hindus were divided into two, four, six, eight *Varnas*.
7. Buddhadeva was born at Pataliputra, Ujjain, Rajgriha, Lumbini.
8. Siddhartha attained his "enlightenment" at Banaras, Sarnath, Kusinagar, Gaya.
9. Mahavira was born in a Kshatriya clan of the name of Shakya, Jnatrika, Mallas, Lichhavis.
10. The name of the wife of Mahavira was Gopa, Yashodhara, Jabala, Yashoda.
11. The Indian prince that opposed Alexander was Ambhi, Porus, Dhanananda, Chandragupta.
12. Alexander conquered the Panjab, Panchala, Ayodhya, Magadha.
13. The army of Alexander refused to cross the Vipasa and proceed further to the east because it was afraid of the Magadhan Army, it had travelled far away from home, it was home-sick, *it was weak*.

14. On his way home Alexander breathed his last at Taxila, Babylon, Persipolis, Alexandria.
15. Chandragupta was the scion of the Nandas, of Magadha, the Lichhavis of Vaishali, the Mauryas of Pippalivana, the Sakyas of Kapilavastu.
16. In the consolidation of his empire Chandragupta was greatly helped by Yaudhayana, Upagupta, Chanakya, Shudraka.
17. To the court of Chandragupta Seleukos sent an ambassador of the name of Herodotus, Hiuen-Tsang, Megasthenes, Heleodoros.
18. Chandragupta died at a place called Karnasuvarna, Paithan, Sravanvelgola, Nalanda.
19. Megasthenes classified the Indians into five, seven, nine, eleven classes.
20. The municipal administration of Pataliputra in the days of Chandragupta was entrusted to a Committee of ten, twenty, thirty, forty citizens.
21. The military administration of Chandragupta was vested in four, six, eight, ten committees.
22. The authorship of the Arthasastra is usually ascribed to Patanjali, Jaimini, Kautilya, Vatsayana.
23. The successor of Chandragupta to the throne of Magadha was Buddhagupta, Bimbisara, Bindusara, Udayee.
24. On the death of his father Asoka ascended the throne of Magadha in 323 B.C., 326 B.C., 273 B.C., 120 A.D.
25. Asoka was initiated into Buddhism by Dipankara, Shreejnan Atisha, Sheelabhadra, Upagupta.
26. For the propagation of the Buddhist faith, Asoka appointed new officers of the name of "Rajukas", "Yutas", "Amatyas", "Dharmamahamatras".
27. Asoka sent his son and daughter for the preaching of Buddhism to Sumatra, Kambodia, Javadvipa, Ceylon.
28. At Pataliputra during the reign of Asoka was held the first, second, third, fourth Buddhist Council or Synod.
29. The capital of Kalinga was Taxila, Suvarnagiri, Ujjain, Toshali.
30. The administrative units except the capital of the Asokan empire were administered by *Kuamaramatyas*, *Dharmamahamatras*, *Rajukas*, *Yutas*.

31. The founder of the Kushana Empire in India was Menander, Vasudeva, Kujula Kadphises, Kanishka.
32. The capital of Kanishka was Taxila, Multan, Gandhara, Purushapura.
33. The statue of Kanishka with a broken head has been found at Mathura, Indraprastha, Brindaban, Hardwar.
34. The fourth Buddhist Synod was held at Purushapura, during the reign of Asoka, Kanishka, Samudragupta, Harshavardhana.
35. The founder of the Gupta Empire in India was Chandragupta, Skandagupta, Samudragupta, Budhagupta.
36. The name " Napoleon of India ", is usually given to Chandragupta II, Samudragupta, Kumaragupta, Devapala.
37. Meghavarna, the king of Ceylon, was a contemporary of Asoka, Kanishka, Samudragupta, Harshavardhana.
38. The poet Harisena was the courtier of Samudragupta, Skandagupta, Chandragupta II, Lakshmana Sena.
39. " Sakari " is the title usually ascribed to Kanishka, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Chandragupta Vikramaditya, Devapala.
40. " The Council of the Nine Gems," is associated with the name of Harshavardhana, Devapala, Chandragupta II, Ballala Sena.
41. The Chinese traveller Fa-Hien came to India during the reign of Kanishka, Chandragupta Maurya, Chandragupta Vikramaditya, Samudragupta.
42. Tamralipti was a great sea-port in Gujrat, Ceylon, Bengal, Kalinga.
43. The author of the " *Malavikagnimitram* " was Harisena, Virasena, Aswaghose, Kalidasa.
44. The " *Mudrarakshasa* " was composed by Shudraka, Vishakhadatta, Varahamihira, Aryyabhatta.
45. Varahamihira was a great poet, philosopher, astronomer, astrologer.
46. The poet-philosopher Aswaghosa was a courtier of Asoka, Kanishka, Chandragupta II, Harshavardhana.
47. The iron-pillar of Chandraraja at Delhi is a fine specimen of metallurgy of the Gupta Age, Maurya Age, Kushana Age, Pala Age.

48. The Hunas attacked India during the period of the Guptas, the Mauryas, the Palas, the Senas.
49. The Huna leader Mihirgula was defeated by Chandragupta, Budhagupta, Yashodharman, Rajjyavardhana.
50. Pushyabhuti dynasty ruled over Thaneshwar, Ujjain, Sakal, Pataliputra.
51. Shashanka, the King of Gaur, was a contemporary of Chandragupta II, Harshavardhana, Mahipala, Ballalaseena.
52. *Harshavda* is counted from 120 A.D., 78 A.D., 273 B.C., 606 A.D.
53. The capital of Shashanka was Toshali, Suvarnagiri, Karnasuvarna, Mahasthangarh.
54. Pulakeshin II, the King of the Chalukyas, defeated Samudragupta, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Harshavardhana, Govinda III.
55. Yuang Chwang came to India during the reign of Dharmapala, Harshavardhana, Chandragupta II, Samudragupta.
56. Every five years Harshavardhana held a fair at Thaneshwar, Kanauj, Prayaga, Banaras.
57. The author of the "*Kadambari*" was Harshavardhana, Banabhatta, Kalidasa, Charaka.
58. The "*Priyadarshika*" was composed by Banabhatta, Bhavabhuti, Harshavardhana, Jaydeva.
59. The head of the University of Nalanda was the great Bengalee scholar Shreejnan Atisha, Nagarjuna, Basubandhu, Sheelabhadra.
60. Hiuen-Tsang remained in India for fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty years.
61. The founder of the Pala dynasty in Bengal was Gopala, Dharmapala, Mahipala, Devapala.
62. Dharmapala established his supremacy over the whole of northern India and placed on the throne of Kanauj his own underling Indrayudha, Chakrayudha, Amoghavarsha, Govinda III.
63. Balaputradeva, the King of Sumatra, was a contemporary of Devapala, Dharmapala, Mahipala, Bagrahapala.
64. Amoghavarsha, the King of the Rashtrakutas, was defeated by Mahipala, Gopala, Narayanapala, Devapala.

65. Divya established an independent empire in Bengal by defeating Nayapala, Narayanapala, Mahipala, Bigrahapala.
66. The "*Ramacharita*," an historical drama, was composed by Basubandhu, Dingnaga, Sandhyakar Nandi, Bhavabhuti.
67. Beetapala and Dhiman, the two great artists that India had ever produced belonged to the Pala Age, Gupta Age, Maurya Age, Pathan Age.
68. The Pala Kings of Bengal were by religion Saiva, Baishnava, Buddhist, Jain.
69. The founder of the Sena Dynasty in Bengal was Vijaya Sena, Samanta Sena, Ballala Sena, Lakshmana Sena.
70. The "*Kaulinya System*" was introduced into Bengal by Ballala Sena, Lakshmana Sena, Vijaya Sena, Hemanta Sena.
71. The capital of Bengal during the days of the Senas was Karnasuvarna, Nadia, Tamrlipta, Gaur.
72. The "*Geetagovinda*" was composed by Dhoyee, Halayudha, Umapati Dhar, Jayadeva.
73. The Sailendra dynasty ruled over East Indies, Anam, Cambodia, Cochin China.
74. The authorship of the "*Rajatarangini*" may be ascribed to Bakpatiraja, Kahlan, Bihlan, Sandhyakar Nandi.
75. The *Hijira* is counted from the year 570 A.D., 622 A.D., 632 A.D., 997 A.D.
76. The founder of the kingdom of Ghazni was Hajjaj, Sultan Mahmud, Alaptagin, Sabuktagin.
77. Anandapala was defeated by Sabuktagin, Sultan Mahmud, Mahammad Ghori, Nasiruddin.
78. The great scholar Alberuni was the courtier of Sultan Mahmud, Iltutmish, Sabuktagin, Sultana Raziyya.
79. The great poet Firdausi adorned the court of King Solomon, Sultan Mahmud, Alauddin, Qutb-ud-din.
80. Prithwiraja, the Chauhan King, was completely defeated by Mahammad Ghori at Thanesar, Tirauri, Chausa, Panipat.
81. The Slave dynasty in India was founded by Gyasuddin, Qutb-ud-din, Iltutmish, Mahammad Ghori.

82. Chenghiz Khan invaded India during the reign of Alauddin, Mahammad-bin-Tughlak, Iltutmish, Gyasuddin Balban.
83. Sultana Raziya was the wife, daughter, sister, niece of Iltutmish.
84. Alauddin married the Queen of Gujarat whose name was Devala Devi, Kamala Devi, Padmini, Tarabae.
85. The chief organiser of the campaigns of Alauddin was Ulugh Khan, Nasrat Khan, Malik Kafur, Khijir Khan.
86. Alauddin defeated the king of Dvarsamudra, whose name was Prataparudra, Shankar, Ramachandra, Viravalla III.
87. The royal court of Alauddin was graced by the great poet Firdausi, Omar Khaiyyam, Amir Khasru, Ibn Batuta.
88. Alauddin caused a city to be built in the suburb of Delhi, the name of which was Daulatabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Siri, Shajahanabad.
89. From Delhi Mahammad-bin-Tughlak transferred his capital to Warrangal, Daultabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Ahmadnagar.
90. The Morroccan traveller Ibn Batuta was a contemporary of Alauddin Khilji, Mahammad-bin-Tughlak, Sultan Mahmud, Gyasuddin Balban.
91. Tamerlane attacked India during the reign of Firouz Tughlak, Mahmud Tughlak, Mahammad-bin-Tughlak, Daulat Khan.
92. The founder of the Sikh religion in India was Kavir, Ramanuj, Nanak, Ramananda.
93. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1296 A.D., 1526 A.D., 1542 A.D., 1556 A.D.
94. Babar defeated Sangram Sinha, the Rana of Mewar, in the Battle of Chausa, Bilgram, Khanua, Haldighat.
95. The last battle that Humayun fought with Sher Shah was at Surajgarh, Bilgram, Chausa, Raisin.
96. Akbar was born in Sind instead of in the royal palace because
 - (a) his mother's home was there.
 - (b) good maternity care was to be had there.
 - (c) his parents were fleeing before Sher Shah.
 - (d) his parents were on the vacation.

97. Akbar permitted his regent, Bairam, to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca because
- (a) Akbar wanted him to go on a diplomatic mission.
 - (b) Bairam had asked to go, for religious reasons.
 - (c) Bairam had been rebellious and therefore Akbar wanted him to absent himself from India for a while.
 - (d) Akbar could not go himself and therefore sent a substitute.
98. Akbar tried to found a new religion because
- (a) he thought the old religion false.
 - (b) he wanted to unite the people of many religions who lived in his Empire under one religion.
 - (c) he had a vision telling him to do so.
 - (d) he wanted to become famous as a religious hero.
99. Akbar is famous in a way that very few kings and emperors of India are because
- (a) he was a great conqueror.
 - (b) he had the most splendour at his court.
 - (c) he built the finest cities and buildings.
 - (d) he moulded the people of many religions, races and allegiances into a well-organised and contented empire.
100. Akbar abolished the Hindu capitation tax primarily because
- (a) the revenue derived from it amounted to very little.
 - (b) it made the Hindus in his reign more contented when they were not discriminated against by such a tax.
 - (c) he thought of more effective ways of raising revenue.
 - (d) he could not enforce its collection.
101. The famous financial advisor to Akbar was Todar Mall, Abul Fazl, the Raja of Jodhpur, Bairam.
102. When Akbar came to the throne the extent of his empire was
- (a) larger than Babur's.
 - (b) larger than Asoka's.

- (c) smaller than Babur's
(d) larger than the present Indian Union.
103. At Akbar's death the extent of his empire was
(a) the same as Babur's.
(b) smaller than Babur's.
(c) the same as the present Indian Union.
(d) the same as Asoka's.
104. Abul Fazl was famous for
(a) conquering the Deccan.
(b) heading a rebellion.
(c) writing a history of Akbar's reign.
(d) organising land surveys.
105. Akbar reigned for
(a) 25 years.
(b) 36 years.
(c) 10 years.
(d) 49 years.
106. Akbar was succeeded by his son
(a) Jahangir.
(b) Shahjahan.
(c) Humayun.
(d) Aurangzeb.
107. As a tribute to Akbar's organising ability much remains even to-day of his
(a) Civil administration.
(b) army organisation.
(c) religious organisation.
(d) organisation of the department of education.
108. In the field of religion Akbar's greatest contribution was in his
(a) founding of a new religion.
(b) expansion of his father's religion.
(c) the building of temples and mosques.
(d) the religious toleration of his administration.
109. The revenue that Akbar was able to raise was
(a) greater than
(b) smaller than
(c) about the same as
that which the present administration raises from the same geographic area.

110. In 1576 at the Battle of Haldighat Akbar defeated Uday Singh, Mansinha, Amar Sinha, Pratap Sinha, the Rana of Mewar.
111. Rani Durgavati, the Queen of (a) Gujrat, (b) Mewar, (c) Jodhpur, (d) Gondwana committed suicide to escape disgrace at the hands of the Moghul army.
112. Chand Sultana, the brave queen of (a) Golkunda, (b) Bijapur, (c) Khandesh, (d) Ahmednagar was killed in an engagement with the Moghul army.
113. The empire of Akbar was divided into seven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen Subahs.
114. The " *Akbarnamah* " was written by Sheikh Faiji, Abul Fazal, Badauni, Kafi Khan.
115. During the reign of Akbar the *Hindi Ramayana* was composed by Birbal, Surdas, Tulsidas, Tansen.
116. The mausoleum of Akbar at Secundra, Delhi, Fatehpur, Lahore is undoubtedly a fine specimen of Moghul art.
117. That Akbar was a great builder is evident from his establishment of a new town at Ahmadnagar, Ahmedabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Jaunpur.
118. The name of the wife of Selim, the eldest son of Akbar, was Banu Begum, Meherunnisa, Jahanara, Gulbadan Begum.
119. Shahjahan rebelled against Jahangir because
 - (a) Jahangir did not like him.
 - (b) Jahangir wanted to send him away to the Deccan.
 - (c) Nurjahan wanted to place Shahryar, her own son-in-law, on the throne of Delhi.
 - (d) Shahjahan did not consent to go to Kandahar to lead a campaign there.
120. Mahabat Khan, an Afgan Mansabdar, rose into rebellion against Jahangir and Nurjahan because
 - (a) The emperor wanted him to lead an expedition into Kandahar.
 - (b) Mahabat Khan failed to quell rebellious Shah-jahan.
 - (c) Mahabat Khan got disgusted with the supremacy of Queen Nurjahan.
 - (d) He was called upon to lead an expedition into the Deccan.

121. To the royal court of Jahangir, James I, the King of England, sent an ambassador of the name of (a) John Hawkins, (b) William Todd, (c) Sir Thomas Roe, (d) Sir Walter Raleigh.
122. The eldest son of Jahangir was Khasru, Khurram, Parbhej, Shahryar.
123. The reign of Jahangir spread over a period of twenty, twenty-two, thirty, forty years.
124. The reign of Shahjahan lasted for twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-seven, forty years.
125. Suja, the second son of Shahjahan, was the ruler of the Deccan, Kandahar, Bengal, Ahmadnagar.
126. Jahanara was the sister, daughter-in-law, niece, daughter of Shahjahan.
127. The eldest son of Shahjahan was Suja, Dara, Murad, Aurangzeb.
128. Shahjahan had to remain in captivity for eight, fourteen, sixteen, twenty years.
129. The name of the dearest wife of Shahjahan was Rausenara, Jahanara, Arjumand Banu Begum, Lutuf-unnesa.
130. The Moti Masjid was built during the reign of Shahjahan at Shahjahanabad, Delhi, Agra, Lahore.
131. The Dewan-i-Am and the Dewan-i-Khas were built at Lucknow, Shahjahanabad, Jaunpur, Lahore.
132. The Peacock Throne was caused to be built during the reign of Akbar the Great, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb.
133. Alamgir was the Emperor at Delhi for twenty-nine, thirty-nine, forty-nine, fifty-nine years.
134. Aurangzeb re-established the Jizya on the Hindus
 - (a) because the Moghul Exchequer was short of funds.
 - (b) because he did not like the non-conformists to his religion.
 - (c) because that was according to the tenets of the Muslim faith.
 - (d) because the Hindus were inimical to the Moghul Empire.

135. Aurangzeb sentenced to death the Sikh Guru Arjun, Hargovind, Teg Bahadur, Govinda Singh.
136. Shivaji defeated the Moghul General Afjal Khan, Diler Khan, Shayesta Khan, Murshidkuli Khan.
137. Shivaji was crowned as an independent king at Surat, Poona, Raigarh, Singhagarh.
138. Aurangzeb failed to defeat Shivaji
 - (a) because the Moghul Army grew unmanageable.
 - (b) because the Marathas were expert in guerrilla warfare.
 - (c) because the Moghuls had no navy.
 - (d) because the Moghul generals were treacherous.
139. The last of the Moghul Emperors was Jahandar Shah, Shah Alam II, Alamgir II, Bahadur Shah II.
140. The founder of the dynasty of the Peshwas was Balaji Biswanath, Baji Rao, Balaji Baji Rao, Shambhaji.
141. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1526 A.D., 1556 A.D., 1757 A.D., 1761 A.D.
142. Francisco Pelsaert, a Dutch trader, left an account of the reign of Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb.
143. Manucci, an Italian adventurer, left an account of the reign of Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Shah Alam, Bahadur Shah II.
144. Of the modern European nations, the first to come to India as traders was the English, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French.
145. The first trading establishment of the English in India was Calcutta, Surat, Bombay, Madras.
146. In 1690 the foundation of the city of Calcutta was laid by Sir Thomas Roe, Hawkins, Job Charnock, Clive.
147. The ablest of the governors of the French settlements in India was Bussey, Lally, Dupleix, La Bourdonnais.
148. In the Battle of Plassey in 1757 Sirajuddaula was completely defeated by the English because
 - (a) the English outnumbered the men of Shiraj.
 - (b) the English were in a favourable position.
 - (c) Siraj was a coward and did not fight.
 - (d) Some of the associates of Siraj proved treacherous.

149. Sir Robert Clive committed suicide in 1775 because
- (a) he failed to govern the Indian possessions properly.
 - (b) he had to disgorge the money he misappropriated.
 - (c) he was found guilty by the House of Commons.
 - (d) he wanted to escape popular ignominy.
150. Sir Robert Clive came first to India as
- (a) a traveller to the court of the Nawab at Murshidabad.
 - (b) a governor of the British possessions in India.
 - (c) a clerk of the East India Company.
 - (d) a representative of the Board of Control.
151. Lord North's Regulating Act was passed during the administration of Sir Robert Clive, Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore.
152. The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in India was Sir Francis, Clevering, Monson, Sir Elijah Impey.
153. The First Maratha War took place during the Governor-Generalship of Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Wellesley, Sir John Shore.
154. The Treaty of Mangalore in 1784 terminated the First Maratha War, the Second Mysore War, the Second Maratha War, the Third Mysore War.
155. The Begums of Oudh were tyrannised for the exaction of money by Wellesly, Clive, Warren Hastings, Cornwallis.
156. Warren Hastings was impeached by the House of Commons because
- (a) he quarrelled with the Members of his Council.
 - (b) he did not see eye to eye with the Prime Minister of the British Cabinet.
 - (c) he was accused of maladministration and oppression.
 - (d) he was not successful in the First Maratha War.
157. Tipu Sultan of Mysore was killed in a bloody engagement in the First Mysore War, the Second Mysore War, the Third Mysore War, the Fourth Mysore War.
158. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into the British dominion in India during the administration of Sir Robert Clive, Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley, Lord Cornwallis.

159. The Policy of Subsidiary Alliance owed its origin to Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley, Lord Cornwallis, Lord William Bentinck.
160. The destruction of the Marathas as a menace to the British hegemony in India may be ascribed to Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley, Lord Amherst.
161. The English and the Sikhs entered into *friendship by the* Treaty of Purandar, the Treaty of Wargaoon, the Treaty of Amritsar, the Treaty of Lahore.
162. The First Gurkha war is an important event in the administration of Lord Wellesley, Lord Minto, Lord Moira, Lord Amherst.
163. The Pindaris of the Western and Central India were completely subjugated by Lord William Bentinck, Lord Hastings, Lord Amherst, Lord Minto.
164. The Third Maratha War is an important incident during the administration of Earl of Moira, Lord Minto, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Amherst.
165. The First Burmese War occurred during the rule of Lord Amherst, Earl of Moira, Lord Minto, Lord Elgin.
166. The system of *Sati* was abolished from India during the governor-generalship of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Ripon, Lord William Bentinck.
167. The Thugs were completely quelled by Lord Hastings, *Lord William Bentinck, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lytton.*
168. The First Afgan War is an important event during the administration of Lord William Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Earl of Moira, Lord Amherst.
169. The province of Sind was annexed to the British possessions in India during the governor-generalship of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Hastings.
170. The First Sikh War was an important event in the administration of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie.
171. The Doctrine of Lapse owed its origin to Lord William Bentinck, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Ripon, Lord Curzon.
172. Telegraph and railways were first introduced into India during the governor-generalship of Lord William Bentinck, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Ripon, Lord Canning.

173. The Sepoy Mutiny took place in the year 1757, 1761, 1836, 1857.
174. The most important event during the administration of Lord Canning was the suppression of the Thugs, the abolition of the Suttee, the introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse, the Sepoy Mutiny.
175. The Government of India was transferred from the hands of the East India Company to those of the British Crown during the viceroyalty of Lord Canning, Lord Elgin, Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayo.
176. The policy of "Masterly Inactivity" with regard to Afganisthan was adopted by Lord Auckland, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo.
177. Entrance to the Indian Civil Service was made possible for the Indians by Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon.
178. The Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 was passed during the viceroyalty of Lord William Bentinck, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, Lord Ripon.
179. The Ilbert Bill was proposed to be passed during the viceroyalty of Lord Dalhousie, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon.
180. The Indian National Congress had its birth in the year 1757, 1775, 1857, 1885.
181. The first President of the Indian National Congress was Anandamohan Basu, Dadabhai Naoroji, Raja Rammohan Roy, Woomesh Chandra Bonnerjea.
182. The Durand Line marks the boundary between
 - (a) India and China,
 - (b) India and Afghanistan,
 - (c) India and Burma,
 - (d) West Pakistan and East Punjab.
183. The infamous act of the Partition of Bengal was proposed to be done during the viceroyalty of Lord Elgin, Lord Minto II, Lord Curzon, Lord Irwin.
184. The Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced into India in the year 1904, 1909, 1919, 1935.

185. The Simon Commission was boycotted by the Indians because
- (a) No Indian was taken within it as its member,
 - (b) The Britishers wanted to perpetuate suzerainty over India,
 - (c) The Indians did not like to have independence,
 - (d) Nothing short of complete independence would satisfy their aspirations.
186. The infamous Jalianwallabagh Massacre, the blackest stigma in the British rule in India, was committed in the year 1918, 1921, 1926, 1935.
187. The Non-co-operation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1905, 1919, 1921, 1926.
188. The Communal Award was a creation of Lord Morley, Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Stafford Cripps, Sir Pethick Lawrence.
189. After the failure of the Non-co-operation Movement, a new party of the Congressites, namely, the "Swarajyadal" was formed under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Ballabhbhai Patel, Chittaranjan Das, Pandit Matilal Nehru.
190. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1921, 1930, 1935, 1942.
191. The Ajad Hind Forces were a creation of Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel, Netaji Subhas Chandra, Rashbehari Bose, Colonel Shah Nawaj.

(CIVICS)

DIRECTIONS: Below are given a number of statements which can be completed by any one of the four possible answers. Find the best answer that completes the statement and place its number in the paranthesis provided in front of the statement.

1. () Civics may be defined as the study of man (1) as a resident of his city, (2) as a member of his home, (3) in all his different aspects, (4) as a citizen of the state and member of two other organisations—local and international.
2. () Civics is a (1) biological science, (2) Political science, (3) Social Science, (4) Science of Economics.
3. () The utility of studying civics is beyond dispute because civics aims at making (1) good orators, (2) good politicians, (3) good statesmen, (4) good citizens.
4. () Society is a group of people with a (1) common religion, (2) common aim, (3) common language, (4) common home.
5. () The essential characteristics of a state are (1) population, territory, sovereignty, (2) land, people and sovereignty, (3) territory, people, sovereignty, (4) population, territory, sovereignty and government.
6. () Membership of state is (1) voluntary, (2) temporary, (3) compulsory, (4) involuntary.
7. () Before August 15, 1947, India was not a state because she did not have (1) millions of people, (2) vast territory, (3) central and provincial governments, (4) sovereignty.
8. () Government is (1) permanent, (2) stationary, (3) short-lived, (4) secure.
9. () The most fundamental mark of a state is (1) oligarchy, (2) aristocracy, (3) government, (4) sovereignty.

10. () When the supreme power of the state is in the hands of a few, the government is known as (1) monarchy, (2) polity, (3) aristocracy, (4) dictatorship.
11. () Democracy is now regarded as that form of government in which supreme power vests ultimately in (1) the government, (2) the party in power, (3) the opposition party, (4) the people.
12. () Being a democratic Republic, India has a form of government which is (1) presidential, (2) federal, (3) unitary, (4) autonomous.
13. () Aristocracy means that form of government which now-a-days means government by the (1) many, (2) one, (3) all, (4) few.
14. () Referendum means a system in which (1) bills on certain topics are referred to the votes of the people, (2) a portion of the voters themselves draw up a bill on any subject they consider important, (3) voters are given the power to demand that any representative or public official should either resign or stand for re-election, (4) voters are denied that power.
15. () In India, the three organs of the government, *viz.*, Executive, Judiciary, Legislature (1) have been separated, (2) bifurcated, (3) united, (4) have not been separated.
16. () Usually the legislature in a modern state is composed of (1) one house, (2) two houses, (3) three houses, (4) four houses.
17. () Members of the Lower House are (1) elected, (2) selected, (3) appointed, (4) nominated.
18. () The Legislature in West Bengal is (1) bicameral, (2) oligarchic, (3) dictatorial, (4) unicameral.
19. () The Judiciary consists of the judges of (1) Small Causes Courts established in the country, (2) Session Courts established in the country, (3) The Supreme Court established in the country, (4) Various courts established in the country.

20. () The Judges are usually (1) appointed by the Executive in India, (2) selected by the Executive in India, (3) nominated by the Executive in India, (4) elected by the Executive in India.
21. () The Indian Independence Act discarded the Cabinet Mission Plan and established the sovereign Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1945, (2) August 14, 1946, (3) August 14, 1947, (4) August 14, 1948.
22. () The Constituent Assembly in the name of the people of India adopted and enacted the Constitution on (1) November 25, 1949, (2) November 19, 1949, (3) November 21, 1949, (4) November 26, 1949.
23. () On July 22, 1947 the Constituent Assembly adopted, as India's Flag the tri-colour with the (1) Gandhi-Chakra, (2) Dharma-Chakra, (3) Asoka-Chakra, (4) Crest of the Asokan pillar.
24. () The Indian Constitution declares India to be a (1) Union of Indian Socialist Republic, (2) Democratic Republic, (3) Colony under the British Crown, (4) Sovereign Democratic Republic.
25. () The Indian Constitution contemplates a (1) theocratic state for India, (2) Secular state for India, (3) Ecclesiastic state for India, (4) totalitarian state for India.
26. () The Indian Constitution is a (1) federal structure, (2) unitary structure, (3) federal and unitary, (4) neither federal nor unitary.
27. () The Central Government (1) can supersede the authority of the States in emergency, (2) cannot supersede the authority of the State even in emergency, (3) can demolish the State government in emergency, (4) obeys the authority of the State in emergency.

28. () The Indian Constitution prescribes (1) Hindi as the state language of India, (2) Hindusthani as the state-language of India, (3) English as the state-language of India, (4) Sanskrit as the state-language of India.
29. () Under the present Constitution the States are (1) no longer the agents of the Central Government, (2) subordinated to the Central Government, (3) Completely independent of the Central Government, (4) Completely dependent on the Central Government in administration of the States Subject.
30. () Under the present Constitution there are (1) nine part "A" States, (2) eight Part "A" States, (3) 7 Part "A" States, (4) 10 Part "A" States.
31. () India has adopted a three-fold basis for citizenship (1) birth, race, religion, (2) birth, religion, language, (3) birth, descent, religion, (4) birth, descent and residence.
32. () Citizens may be defined as those who owe allegiance to their states and enjoy (1) both civil and political rights, (2) civil rights, (3) political rights, (4) neither rights.
33. () A natural born citizen is (1) one who has his residence in the country in which he is born, (2) one who has residence in the country of his adoption, (3) one who has his residence in the country of his domicile, (4) one who is born in one country but migrate to another.
34. () Freedom of the press is a (1) civil right, (2) moral right, (3) political right, (4) economic right.
35. () The League of Nations was established in (1) 1918, (2) 1919, (3) 1920, (4) 1921.
36. () The Charter of the U.N.O. was adopted at Sanfrancisco on (1) June 25, 1943, (2) June 25, 1944, (3) June 25, 1945, (4) June 25, 1946.
37. () The original members of the U.N.O. are the states which had declared war against (1) Germany and Austria, (2) Germany and Italy, Germany and Russia, (4) Germany and Japan.

38. () Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is the first Indian President of (1) the Security Council of the U.N.O., (2) The General Assembly of the U.N.O., (3) Of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O., (4) The Trusteeship Council of the U.N.O.
39. () The U.N.O. has (1) four principal organs excluding the Secretariat, (2) 5 principal organs excluding the Secretariat, (3) 6 principal organs excluding the Secretariat, (4) 7 principal organs excluding the Secretariat.
40. () The President of the Indian Union is (1) not the head of the Executive, (2) the President of Congress, (3) Speaker of the House of People, (4) Leader of the Party in power at the Centre.
41. () The President of the Indian Union is the (1) Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces, (2) Commander-in-Chief of the Army, (3) Air-Marshall of the Air Forces, (4) Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.
42. () The Indian Constitution gives wide powers to the President (1) in case of emergency caused by war or internal disturbances, (2) in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states, (3) in case of financial emergency (4) in all the three types of emergency mentioned before.
43. () The Vice-President is (1) elected by the members of both the Houses of Parliament, (2) elected by the members of the one House of Parliament, (3) selected by the President, (4) appointed by the the President.
44. () In the Indian Constitution, the Central Legislature consists of (1) President, the Council of States, the House of the People, (2) President, the Council of Ministers, the House of the People, (3) President, the Council of States, the Council of Ministers, (4) The Council of States, the Council of Ministers, The House of the People.

45. () All Bills passed by the Indian Parliament must have the assent of the (1) President of the Indian Union, (2) Vice-President, (3) Prime Minister of India, (4) Home Minister.
46. () The presiding officers of the Upper House of the Parliament are called (1) the Speaker and the *Deputy Speaker*, (2) Chairman and the *Deputy Chairman*, (3) President and the Vice-President, (4) Chief Officer and the Assistant Officer.
47. () The executive authority of Part " B " States is vested in the (1) Governor, (2) Chief Minister, (3) Rajpramukh, (4) Commissioner.
48. () In Part " C " States the head of the State is responsible for good administration to the (1) President, (2) Lieutenant Governor, (3) Chief Commissioner, (4) Prime Minister.
49. () The States which have a bicameral legislature are (1) Madras, Bombay, Uttarpradesh, the Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore, Bihar, (2) West Bengal, Bombay, Kashmere, Jammu, the Punjab, Coorg, Mysore, (3) Bombay, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Mysore, Jammu, (4) West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, the Punjab, Rajputana.
50. () The Legislative Assembly of a State unless dissolved earlier has a normal life of (1) 10 years, (2) 8 years, (3) 6 years, (4) 5 years.
51. () At the apex of the Indian Judiciary stands the (1) High Court, (2) Small Causes Court, (3) Subordinate Courts, (4) Supreme Court.
52. () The highest tribunal of the land at present is called the (1) Privy Council, (2) Supreme Court, (3) Chief Justice of India, (4) Law-Minister.
53. () A judge can be removed from office on grounds of misbehaviour or incapacity by the (1) President, (2) Chief Minister of a State, (3) Supreme Court, (4) Tribunal.
54. () Recruitment to the Civil Services in India is made by the (1) Secretary of State for India, (2) Government of India, (3) President of India, (4) Union and State Governments.

55. () Recruitment to the Railway Services in India is made by the (1) State Governments, (2) Chief Minister of a State, (3) President of the Railway Board, (4) Union Government on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission.
56. () The Chairman and other members of a State Public Service Commission are appointed by the (1) Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, (2) President of the Indian Union, (3) Prime Minister of India, (4) Chief Minister of the State.
57. () The main function of the Union and State Public Service Commission is to (1) conduct examinations and appoint the candidates, (2) conduct examinations for recruitment to the Union and State Services, (3) conduct examinations and recommend candidates for appointment, (4) to recommend the candidates only.
58. () The Comptroller and the Auditor-General of India is (1) appointed by the President, (2) Selected by the President, (3) Appointed by the Finance Minister of India, (4) Appointed by a Selection Committee.
59. () The Divisional Commissioner is entrusted with the administration of (1) a Division of Part "A" States, (2) a Division in Part "B" States, (3) a Division in Part "C" States, (4) a number of divisions in Part "A" States.
60. () At the Head of the District administration stands the (1) Divisional Commissioner, (2) District Officer, (3) District Officer and the Collector, (4) District Commissioner.
61. () The District Magistrate discharges (1) Executive and Legislative functions, (2) Executive functions only, (3) Judicial functions only, (4) Judicial and executive functions.
62. () Local Self-Governing Institutions for Presidency Towns are known as (1) Municipalities, (2) Corporations, (3) Corporations, Improvement Trusts, Port Trusts, (4) District Boards.

63. () The posts of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of a Municipality are (1) honorary, (2) paid, (3) honorary but sanctioned to get an allowance, (4) paid like those of other officers on a fixed scale.
64. () The revenue of the State is derived from (1) taxes and duties, (2) Cess and duties, (3) Land revenue and taxes, (4) taxes, duties and grants from the Union.
65. () Income-taxes are to be levied and collected by the (1) States, (2) Income-Tax Officers, (3) Union, (4) States and the Union.
66. () Stamp duties are to be (1) levied and collected by the States, and assigned to the Union, (2) levied and collected by the Union and assigned to the States, (3) levied by the Union but collected by the States, (4) levied by the States but collected by the Union.
67. () Liberty means (1) Licence, (2) freedom to do anything one likes, (3) absence of restraints, (4) absence of restraints within some limits.
68. () A nation is a community of people (1) possessing common religion, (2) possessing common language and literature, (3) possessing common customs, (4) occupying particular territory and possessing certain common characteristics.

TEST FOR TIME SEQUENCE

DIRECTIONS: You will find below the names of kings, or historical personages, or of historical events set forth in a haphazard manner. What you are to do is to arrange them in accordance with priority. If there are four names of persons or of events, you are to mark 1, 2, 3, 4 underneath or above them according to priority. Let us take an example: ASOKA, ALEXANDER, CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA, BUDDHA DEVA. Here the names are written in a random fashion. If you are to arrange them in accordance with their priority, you are not to re-write the names according to priority. You are simply to mark 1, 2, 3, 4 underneath or above the names cited according as they flourished. If you mark 1 underneath BUDDHA DEVA, 2 under ALEXANDER, 3 under CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA and 4 under ASOKA, your answer will be correct.

1. "Mahaparinirvana," The Battle of Hydaspes, "Bodhi-labha," Battle of Kalinga.
2. "Arthashastra," "Indica," "Harshacharita," "Abhinanashakuntalam."
3. Mahavira Jain, Kanishka, Bindusara, Chandragupta Maurya.
4. Samudragupta, Harshavardhana, Kanishka, Chandragupta II.
5. Banabhatta, Kalidasa, Harisena, Bhavabhuti.
6. Fa-Hien, Hiuen Tsang, Megasthenes, It-Sing.
7. Ballala Sena, Devapala, Mahipala, Shashanka.
8. Pushyamitra Sunga, Kanishka, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Yashodharman.
9. Menander, Vasudeva (Kushan King), Mihirgula, Pulakeshin II.
10. "Milinda Panho," "Raghuvamsham," "Mahavamsham," "Kiratarjuniyam."
11. Aswaghosa, Chanakya, Birasena, Upagupta.
12. Kumaradevi, Gopa, Mayadevi, Rajyashree.
13. Rudradaman, Samudragupta, Pulakeshin II, Devapala.
14. Harisena, Nagarjuna, Varahamihira, Jayadeva.
15. "Ratnavali," "Arthashastra," "Kumarasambhava," "Geetagovinda."

16. "*Geetagovinda*," "*Mudrarakshasa*," "*Ramacharita*," "*Dansagar*."
17. Gopala, Shashanka, Divya, Basudeva Kanva.
18. "*Ratnavali*," "*Adbhutsagar*," "*Uttarramacharita*," "*Gaurbaho*."
19. Chandragupta Vikramaditya, Chandragupta I, Skandagupta, Samudragupta.
20. Harshavardhana, Prabhakarvardhana, Yashodharman, Lakshmana Sena.
21. Mahipala, Devapala, Dharmapala, Narayanapala.
22. Dipankara, Sheelabhadra, Charaka, Varahamihira.
23. *Hijira*, *Vikrama Samvat*, Birth of Christ, the Death of Buddha.
24. Lakshmana Sena, Vijaya Sena, Ballala Sena, Hemanta Sena.
25. Dheeman, Banabhatta, Jayadeva, Birasena.
26. "*Geetagovinda*," "*Malavikagnimitram*," "*Adbhutsagar*," "*Priyadarshika*."
27. Pulakeshin II, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Yashodharman, Divya.
28. The Conquest of Bengal by Bakhtiar Khilji, the establishment of the first Muslim Kingdom in India, the sack of Somenath, the Battle of Tirauri.
29. Mahmud, Sabuktigin, Hajjaj, Mahammad-bin-Kasim.
30. Iltutmish, Qutb-ud-din, Mahammad Ghorī, Razyya.
31. Tamerlane, Chenghiz Khan, Sultan Mahmud, Ahmad Shah Abdali.
32. Gyasuddin Tughlak, Gyasuddin Balban, Jalaluddin Khilji, Nasiruddin.
33. The conquest of Chitor by Alauddin, the conquest of Gujarat by Alauddin, the Battle of Tarain, the sack of Mathura by Mahmud.
34. Amir Khasru, Firdausi, Ibn Batuta, Abdur Rājīk.
35. Kavir, Ramananda, Nanak, Chaitanyadeva.
36. Battle of Khanua, the First Battle of Panipat, the Battle of Chausa, the Battle of Surajgarh.
37. "*Safarnama*," "*Sahanama*," "*Memoirs of Babur*," "*Tabakat-i-Nasiri*."
38. Malik Ambar, Malik Kafur, Hemu, Brahmajit Gaur.

39. The First Battle of Panipat, the invasion of India by Timur, the death of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak, the Battle of Bilgram.
40. Ibrahim Lodi, Firouz Shah Tughlak, Sher Shah, Mahammad-bin-Tughlak.
41. Puranakella, Daulatabad, Siri, Qutb Minar.
42. Battle of Gogunda, Battle of Khanua, Battle of Bilgram, Battle of Chausa.
43. Rana Sangram Sinha, Rana Bhim Sinha, Rana Udaya Sinha, Rana Pratap Sinha.
44. *Tarikh-i-Firouzshahi*, *Tarikh-i-Alai*, *Memoirs of Babur*, *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*.
45. Nadir Shah, Sher Shah, Tamer Lane, Chenghiz Khan.
46. Krishnadevaraya, Harihara, Bukka, Devaraya II.
47. Battle of Talikotta, Battle of Haldighat, Death of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak, Battle of Gogra.
48. The birth of Akbar, the death of Sher Shah, the accession of Akbar on the throne of Delhi, the rebellion of Bairam Khan against Akbar.
49. Conquest of Malwa by Akbar, the Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar's conquest of Bengal, the conquest of Gujrat by Akbar.
50. Abul Fazal, Amir Khasru, Firdausi, Minhajuddin.
51. *Ramacharitamansa*, *Tarikh-i-Alai*, *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*, *Tarikh-i-Firouzshahi*.
52. *Akbarnamah*, *Shahnamah*, *Memoirs of Babur*, *Tarikh-i-Alamgir*.
53. Murshidkulikhan, Mahammad Gawan, Mahabat Khan, Alivardikhan.
54. Jahanarah, Raziyya, Meherunnisa, Arjumand Banu Begum.
55. Nasrat Khan, Ikhtiaruddin Mahammad, Sayesta Khan, Mahabat Khan.
56. Khasru, Selim, Murad, Kamran.
57. Mati Masjid, Puranakella, Qutb Minar, Alaiya Darwaja.
58. Death of Guru Teg Bahadur, Satnami Rebellion, Conquest of Assam by Mirjumla, Conquest of Marwar by Aurangzeb.

59. Birth of Shivaji, the death of Akbar, Aurangzeb's accession to the throne of Delhi, Annexation of Golkunda to the Moghul Empire.
60. Assumption of the Title of Raja by Shivaji, the first sack of Surat by Shivaji, defeat of Sayestakhan, assassination of Afzal Khan.
61. Raja Ram, Shambhuji, Balaji Bajirao, Balaji Biswanath.
62. Chand Sultana, Kamala Devi, Tara Baee, Lakshmi Baee.
63. The Third Battle of Panipat, The Battle of Plassey, The First Carnatick War, The Battle of Ghorria.
64. Abdur Rajjak, Ibn Batuta, Alberuni, Ferista.
65. Tavernier, William Hawkins, Ralph Fitch, Manucci.
66. The establishment of a trading centre at Surat by the English, the occupation of Goa by the Portuguese, Lease of Bombay by Charles I of England to the East India Company, the establishment of Calcutta by Job Charnock.
67. The Treaty of Salbai, the Treaty of Wargaoon, the Treaty of Surat, the Treaty of Purandar.
68. The First Maratha War, the Second Carnatick War, the First Mysore War, the Battle of Plassey.
69. Tipu Sultan, Sirajuddaula, Haidar Ali, Mir Kasim.
70. Guru Govind Singh, Arjuna, Teg Bahadur, Hargovind.
71. Ahmmad Shah Durrani, Nadir Shah, Tamerlane, Chenghiz Khan.
72. Mir Kasim, Sirajuddaula, Murshidkulikhan, Alivardi-khan.
73. Dupleix, Albuquerque, Job Charnock, Vasco de Gama.
74. The Black Hole Tragedy, Sepoy Mutiny, Massacre at Jallianwallabagh, Introduction of Permanent Settlement.
75. *Chhiattarer Manwantar*, *Panchasher Manwantar*, the murder of Sirajuddaula, North's Regulating Act.
76. The First Maratha War, The First Mysore War, The First Burmese War, The First Afgan War.
77. The Second Mysore War, The Second Carnatick War, The Second Maratha War, The Second Sikh War.
78. Pitt's India Act, the Introduction of the Policy of Subsidiary Alliance, the Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse, Clive's Dual Government.

79. Hastings' War with the Rohillas, the Hanging of Maharaj Nandakumar, the suicide of Robert Clive, Impeachment of Warren Hastings.
80. The Treaty of Mangalore, The Establishment of the Supreme Court, Adoption of the Policy of Non-Intervention by Sir John Shore, Hastings' Quarrel with Eliia Impey.
81. Sir George Barlow, Sir John Shore, Lord Wellesley, Lord Cornwallis.
82. The Third Mysore War, Impeachment of Warren Hastings, The Treaty of Basein, The Treaty of Surji Anjangaon.
83. Lord Minto, Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings, Warren Hastings.
84. Ranjit Singh, Jaswant Rao Holkar, Maharaja Nandakumar, Nana Fadnavish.
85. War with the Pindaris, the Suppression of the Thugs, the abolition of the system of Suttee, the Treaty of Amritsar.
86. Lord Amherst, Lord Moira, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Minto.
87. The Treaty of Yandabu, The Treaty of Sagauli, The Treaty of Amritasar, The Treaty of Lahore.
88. Lord Macaulay, Sir Elijah Impey, Arthur Wellesley, Ire Coot.
89. Ranjit Singh, Haidar Ali, Madhav Rao II, Nana Fadnavish.
90. Occupation of Sind by the English, the Sepoy Mutiny, the introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse, the First Gurkha War.
91. Lord Dalhousie, Lord Auckland, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Amherst.
92. The Queen's Proclamation, the Sepoy Mutiny, Wood's Education Despatch, the Codification of the Indian Penal Code.
93. Lord Elgin, Lord Canning, Lord Mayo, Lord Lytton.
94. Opening of the Indian Civil Service to the Indians, Famine Commission, the First Official Census for the whole of India, Bengal Municipal Act.

95. Inception of the Indian National Congress, The Ilbert Bill, The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, The Hunter Commission.
96. Lord Curzon, Lord Canning, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dufferin.
97. The Indian Universities Act, Formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Creation of the N.W.F.P., the Partition of Bengal.
98. The Massacre at Jallianwallabagh, Morley-Minto Reforms, the First World War, Simon Commission.
99. Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hardinge, Lord Reading, Lord Irwin.
100. Simon Commission, the Communal Award, August Revolution, the Establishment of the Indian Constituent Assembly.

MATCHING TEST

HISTORY

DIRECTIONS: Below you will find two rows of historical names, dates, events books, etc., arranged somewhat randomly. What you are to do is to pair or match the items correctly.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Kurukshetra | Ayodhya |
| Kosala | Territories about Delhi |
| Videha | Dakshin Bihar |
| Magadha | Uttar Bihar |
| 2. Kapila | <i>Vedanta</i> |
| Patanjali | <i>Nyaya</i> |
| Gautam | <i>Yoga</i> |
| Vadarayana Vyas | <i>Samkhya</i> |
| 3. Mahavir | Shakya |
| Buddhadeva | Jnatrik |
| Bimbisara | Maurya |
| Chandragupta | Haryyanka |
| 4. Kosala | Rajagriha |
| Avanti | Kausambi |
| Vatsa | Sravasti |
| Magadha | Ujjain |
| 5. Birth of Buddha | 326 B.C. |
| Invasion of India by | 489 B. C. |
| Alexander | |
| Death of Buddha | 265 B.C. |
| Battle of Kalinga | 567 B.C. |
| 6. Buddhadeva | Alexander |
| Chandragupta | Upagupta . |
| Asoka | Seleukos |
| Porus | Ajatashatru |
| 7. Menandar | Meghavarna |
| Kanishka | Gautamiputra Satakarni |
| Samudragupta | Aswaghose |
| Rudradaman | Milinda Panho |

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|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. Chandragupta II | Kalhan |
| Harshavardhana | Bhavabhuti |
| Yasovarman | Birasena |
| Lalitaditya Muktapida | Banabhatta |
| 9. Bindusara | " <i>Uttarapatheswar</i> " |
| Asoka | " <i>Vikramaditya</i> " |
| Chandragupta II | " <i>Priyadarshi</i> " |
| Samudragupta | " <i>Amitraghata</i> " |
| 10. Megasthenes | <i>Kadambari</i> |
| Kautilya | <i>Meghduta</i> |
| Kalidasa | <i>Indica</i> |
| Banabhatta | <i>Arthasastra</i> |
| 11. Buddhadeva | Santoshkshetra |
| Asoka | Second Buddhist Council |
| Kanishka | Third Buddhist Council |
| Harshavardhana | Fourth Buddhist Council |
| 12. Chandragupta | Hiuen Tsang |
| Kanishka | Fa Hien |
| Chandragupta II | Nagarjuna |
| Harshavardhana | Megasthenes |
| 13. Devapala | Sandhyakar Nandi |
| Ramapala | Chakrayudha |
| Lakshman Sena | Chand |
| Prithwiraj | Jayadeva |
| 14. Aswaghose | <i>Kamasutra</i> |
| Bhavabhuti | <i>Samhita</i> |
| Vatsayana | <i>Buddhacharit</i> |
| Charaka | <i>Uttarramcharit</i> |
| 15. Harshavardhana | Amoghavarsha |
| Mahipala II | Yaung Chowang |
| Devapala | Ikhtiaruddin Mahammad |
| Lakshmana Sena | Divya |
| 16. Mahmud Shah | Ibn Batuta |
| Ituttmish | Firdausi |
| Alauddin | Chenghiz Khan |
| Mahammad-bin-Tughlak | Amir Khasru |
| 17. Dahir | Mahammad Ghori |
| Jayapala | Sultan Mahmud |
| Anandapala | Sabuktagin |
| Prithwiraj | Mahammad-bin-Kasim |

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| 18. First Muslim Invasion of India | 1191 A.D. |
| First Muslim Invasion of Bengal | 712 A.D. |
| Sack of Somenath | 1200 A.D. |
| First Battle of Tiraauri | 1026 A.D. |
| 19. Accession of Alauddin | 1303 A.D. |
| Pillage of Devagiri | 1297 A.D. |
| Conquest of Gujrat | 1294 A.D. |
| Conquest of Chitor | 1296 A.D. |
| 20. Accession of Iltutmish | 1221 A.D. |
| Death of Sultana Raziyya | 1287 A.D. |
| Death of Gyasuddin Balban | 1211 A.D. |
| Invasion of India by Chenghiz Khan | 1240 A.D. |
| 21. Iltutmish | Daulatabad |
| Alauddin | Puranakella |
| Mahammad-bin-Tughlak | Qutb Minar |
| Sher Shah | Siri |
| 22. Death of Alauddin Khilji | 1354 A.D. |
| Death of Gyasuddin Tughlak | 1316 A.D. |
| Death of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak | 1325 A.D. |
| Death of Firouz Shah | 1351 A.D. |
| 23. Sultan Mahmud | Ikhtiraiddin |
| Sabuktagin | Chenghiz Khan |
| Mahammad Ghorī | Alberuni |
| Iltutmish | Jayapala |
| 24. The 2nd Battle of Tarain | 1310 A.D. |
| Accession of Raziyya | 1192 A.D. |
| Conquest of Warrangal by Alauddin | 1236 A.D. |
| Conquest of Dwarsamudra by Alauddin | 1308 A.D. |
| 25. Firdausi | <i>Tarikh-i-Firouzshahi</i> |
| Minhajuddin | <i>Tarikh-i-Alai</i> |
| Amir Khasru | <i>Tabakat-i-Nasiri</i> |
| Jiauddin Barni | <i>Shahanamah</i> |

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| 26. Ramananda | Maharastriya Brahmin |
| Kavir | Kshatriya |
| Nanak | Jola |
| Eknath | Dakshini Brahmin |
| 27. Sona Masjid | Bijapur |
| Adina Masjid | Daulatabad |
| Chand Minar | Pandua |
| Gol Gombuj | Gaur |
| 28. Asokan Pillar | Konarak |
| Martanda Mandir | Lauriya Nandangarh |
| Angkor Vat | Java |
| Barabudur | Cambodia |
| 29. Iron Pillar of Chandraraja | Besnagar |
| Garuda Pillar | Delhi |
| Lingaraja Temple | Mount Abu |
| Tejapala Temple | Bhuvaneswar |
| 30. <i>Bikrama Era</i> | 78 A.D. |
| <i>Saka Era</i> | 58 A.D. |
| <i>Era of the Hijira</i> | 606 A.D. |
| <i>Harshavda</i> | 622 A.D. |
| 31. Kanishka | Karnasuvarna |
| Samudragupta | Kanauj |
| Harshavardhana | Pataliputra |
| Shashanka | Peshawar |
| 32. Kalhana | <i>Ramacharita</i> |
| Jayadeva | <i>Gaurbaho</i> |
| Bakpatiraj | <i>Geetago vinda</i> |
| Sandhyakarnandi | <i>Rajatarangini</i> |
| 33. <i>Panchatantra</i> | Bharavi |
| <i>Harshacharita</i> | Bilhana |
| <i>Vikramankacharita</i> | Bana |
| <i>Mudrarakshasha</i> | Dandi |
| 34. Akbar | Kafi Khan |
| Jahangir | Tavernier |
| Shahjahan | Sheikh Faiji |
| Aurangzeb | Sir Thomas Roe |
| 35. Battle of Haldighat | 1837 A.D. |
| Battle of Plassey | 1761 A.D. |
| Third Battle of Panipat | 1757 A.D. |
| Sepoy Mutiny | 1576 A.D. |

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| 36. Sher Shah | Peacock Throne |
| Akbar | Jahangirnagar |
| Shahjahan | Grand Trunk Road |
| Jahangir | Fatehpur Sikri |
| 37. Death of Humayun | 1605 A.D. |
| Death of Sher Shah | 1707 A.D. |
| Death of Akbar | 1545 A.D. |
| Death of Aurangzeb | 1556 A.D. |
| 38. Bhim Sinha | Jahangir |
| Sangram Sinha | Aurangzeb |
| Amar Sinha | Babur |
| Yasovant Singh | Alauddin |
| 39. Arjuna | Last <i>Guru</i> |
| Hargovind | 9th <i>Guru</i> |
| Tegbahadur | 6th <i>Guru</i> |
| Govinda Singh | 5th <i>Guru</i> |
| 40. Padmini | Shahaji |
| Kamala Devi | Ratan Singh |
| Jijabai | Rajaram |
| Tara Bai | Karnadeva II |
| 41. Sher Shah's Mausoleum | Agra |
| Akbar's Mausoleum | Sasaram |
| Mati Masjid | Delhi |
| Dewan-i-khas | Sikandara |
| 42. 1627 A.D. | Death of Shivaji |
| 1633 A.D. | Sack of Surat by Shivaji |
| 1664 A.D. | End of Ahmednagar Dynasty |
| 1680 A.D. | Death of Jahangir |
| 43. Raziyya | Sur Dynasty |
| Jalaluddin | Tughlak Dynasty |
| Firouz Shah | Khilji Dynasty |
| Sher Shah | Slave Dynasty |
| 44. Sri Chaitanya | Malabar |
| Nalak | Maharashtra |
| Tukaram | Panjab |
| Sankaracharyya | Bengal |
| 45. Akbar | Kafi Khan |
| Jahangir | Bernier |
| Shahjahan | Sir Thomas Roe |
| Aurangzeb | Ralph Fitch |

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| 46. Alai Darwaja
Buland Darwaja
Adina Masjid
Sona Masjid | Fatehpur Sikri
Delhi
Gaur
Pandua |
| 47. Babur
Akbar
Sher Shah
Aurangzeb | Battle of Samugarh
Battle of Bilgram
2nd Battle of Panipat
Battle of Khanua |
| 48. Kamaladevi
Chand Sultana
Rani Durgabati
Lakshmi Bai | Queen of Gandowana
Queen of Jhansi
Queen of Gujrat
Queen of Ahmednagar |
| 49. Introduction of the Jizya
Abolition of the Jizya
Introduction of the <i>Patta</i>
and <i>Kabuliat</i>
Chauth | Akbar
Firouz Shah Tughlak

Shivaji
Sher Shah |
| 50. Abul Fazal
Faiji
Surdas
Tansen | Litterateur
Historian
Singer
Poet |
| 51. Mahammad-bin-Tughlak
Sher Shah
Jahangir
Shahjahan | Farid Khan
Jauna Khan
Khurram
Selim |
| 52. Akbar
Jahangir
Shahjahan
Aurangzeb | 1606-26 A.D..
1556-1605 A.D.
1658-1707 A.D.
1627-1658 A.D. |
| 53. Raziyya
Hamida Banu Begum
Meherunnisa
Arjumand Begum | Wife of Shahjahan
Wife of Jahangir
Mother of Akbar
Daughter of Iltutmish |
| 54. Nasrat Khan
Mahabat Khan
Afzal Khan
Malik Ambar | Jahangir
Shivaji
Shahjahan
Alauddin |

55. Aurangzeb's re-imposition
 of the Jizya 1672 A.D.
 Satnami Outbreak 1679 A.D.
 Death of Shivaji 1707 A.D.
 Death of Aurangzeb 1680 A.D.
56. Malik Ambar Minister of Golkunda
 Afzal Khan General of Aurangzeb
 Shaeysta Khan General of the Sultan of
 Bijapur
 Mirjumla Minister of Ahmednagar
57. Dara Last son of Shahjahan
 Suja Third son of Shahjahan
 Murad First son of Shahjahan
 Aurangzeb Fourth son of Shahjahan
58. Balaji Biswanath 4th Peshwa
 Baji Rao 3rd Peshwa
 Balaji Bajirao 2nd Peshwa
 Madhav Rao First Peshwa
59. English The 1st European nation
 coming to India
 French The 4th European nation
 coming to India
 Portuguese The 2nd European nation
 coming to India
 Dutch The 3rd European nation
 coming to India
60. Establishment of Calcutta 1757 A.D.
 Chhiattarer Manwantar 1760 A.D.
 Battle of Wandiwash 1690 A.D.
 Battle of Plassey 1769 A.D.
61. Dupleix French Admiral
 Labourdonnais French Governor
 Lally English General
 Sir Ire Coot French General
62. Haidar Ali 2nd Carnatic War
 Tipu Sultan Battle of Buxer
 Mirkasim Treaty of Mangalore
 Anwaruddin Treaty of Madras

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| 63. Regulating Act | 1793 A.D. |
| Hanging of Maharaj | |
| Nandakumar | 1784 A.D. |
| Pitt's India Act | 1775 A.D. |
| Introduction of Permanent Settlement | 1773 A.D. |
| 64. Warren Hastings | Policy of Non-intervention |
| Lord Cornwallis | Subsidiary Alliance |
| Sir John Shore | Permanent Settlement |
| Lord Wellesley | 2nd Mysore War |
| 65. Ranjit Singh | 1st Burmese War |
| Lord Hastings | Suppression of the Thugs |
| Lord Amherst | Treaty of Amritsar |
| Lord William Bentinck | War with the Pindaris |
| 66. War with the Gurkhas | 1809 A.D. |
| Treaty of Amritsar | 1814 A.D. |
| Establishment of the Medical College, Calcutta | 1826 A.D. |
| Occupation of the Bharatpur Fort | 1835 A.D. |
| 67. Lord Minto | Tipu Sultan |
| Lord William Bentinck | Chitti, Leader of the Pindaris |
| Earl of Moira | Ranjit Singh |
| Wellesley | Raja Rammohan Roy |
| 68. The 1st Anglo-Maratha War | Robert Clive |
| 2nd Anglo-Maratha War | Warren Hastings |
| 1st Mysore War | Lord Cornwallis |
| 3rd Mysore War | Lord Wellesley |
| 69. First Burmese War | Lord Hardinge |
| 1st Sikh War | Lord Amherst |
| 2nd Sikh War | Lord Canning |
| Sepoy Mutiny | Lord Dalhousie |
| 70. Blackhole Tragedy | 1856 A.D. |
| Sepoy Mutiny | 1843 A.D. |
| Doctrine of Lapse | 1756 A.D. |
| Annexation of Sind | 1857 A.D. |

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| 71. Lord Elgin | First Viceroy | |
| Lord Canning | Second Viceroy | |
| Lord Mayo | Third Viceroy | |
| John Lawrence | Fourth Viceroy | |
| 72. Lord William Bentinck | 2nd Governor-General | |
| Sir Charles Metcalf | 3rd Governor-General | |
| Lord Auckland | 4th Governor-General | |
| Lord Ellenborough | 1st Governor-General | |
| 73. Warren Hastings | 4th Governor-General | |
| | of Bengal. | |
| Sir John Macpherson | 3rd Governor-General | |
| | of Bengal. | |
| Lord Cornwallis | 2nd Governor-General | |
| | of Bengal. | |
| Sir John Shore | 1st Governor-General | |
| | of Bengal. | |
| | | According to the Regulating Act of Lord North. |
| 74. 1st Afgan War | 1843 A.D. | |
| War with Gwalior | 1858 A.D. | |
| Proclamation of Queen Victoria | 1857 A.D. | |
| Establishment of University of Calcutta | 1836 A.D. | |
| 75. The Bihar Famine | 1885 A.D. | |
| Hunter Commission | 1883 A.D. | |
| The Ilbert Bill | 1882 A.D. | |
| First Meeting of the Indian National Congress | 1874 A.D. | |
| 76. Vernacular Press Act | Lord Curzon | |
| Bengal Local Self-Government Act | Lord Lansdowne | |
| Indian Councils Act | Lord Ripon | |
| Universities Act | Lord Lytton | |
| 77. Partition of Bengal | 1916 A.D. | |
| Morley-Minto Reforms | 1911 A.D. | |
| The Delhi Darbar | 1909 A.D. | |
| The Sadler Commission | 1905 A.D. | |

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| 78. The Khilafat Movement | 1906 A.D. |
| Foundation of the Muslim League | 1920 A.D. |
| Mopla Rebellion | 1927 A.D. |
| Simon Commission | 1921 A.D. |
| 79. Civil Disobedience Movement | Lord Willingdon |
| The Communal Award | Lord Chelmsford |
| The Non-Cooperation Movement | Lord Irwin |
| The Nehru Report | Ramsay Macdonald |
| 80. Swadeshi Andolan | 1918 A.D. |
| Jalianwallabagh Massacre | 1905 A.D. |
| Gandhi-Irwin Pact | 1942 A.D. |
| August Movement | 1931 A.D. |
| 81. Subsidiary Alliance | Lord Dalhousie |
| Policy of Non-Intervention | Sir John Lawrence |
| Doctrine of Lapse | Lord Wellesley |
| Masterly Inactivity | Sir John Shore |
| 82. Sadler Commission | 1942 A.D. |
| Publication of the White Paper | 1934 A.D. |
| The Bihar Earthquake | 1933 A.D. |
| The Cripps Mission | 1918 A.D. |
| 83. Round Table Conference (First Session) | 1946 A.D. |
| Mutiny in the R.I.N. | 1930 A.D. |
| The Death of Mahatma Gandhi | 1947 A.D. |
| Mountbatten Plan (for the Partition of India) | 1948 A.D. |
| 84. Resignation of the Congress Ministries in the Provinces | 1942 A.D. |
| Evacuation of Burma | 1939 A.D. |
| Gandhi-Jinnah Talks over the Constitutional Deadlock | 1946 A.D. |
| "Direct Action Day" of the Muslim League | 1944 A.D. |

(CIVICS)

DIRECTIONS: Below are given two columns. For each item in Column 1, there is one that matches it in Column 2. Find this item, word or sentence in Column 2. Then write the number printed in front of the first item in Column 1 in the brackets in front of the item, word or statement in Column 2 that suits best to it. For example, read over the list of definitions in Column 2 and see which belongs to Civics. Then write the number printed in front of Civics in brackets in front of the definition you choose as applying best to Civics. Mark only one item, the one that fits best. Do the same with others.

- | I | II |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (A) 1. Civics is a | () study of the State. |
| 2. Ethics is a | () reasoned account of the evolution of man on earth. |
| 3. History is the | () societies in general. |
| 4. Economics is the | () science of ideal human conduct. |
| 5. Sociology studies | () social welfare through better acquisition and use of wealth. |
| 6. Politics is a | () study of duties and rights which every individual ought to possess as a member of society. |
| (B) 1. Society is formed by | () group of people having the same ancestors. |
| 2. Tribe is formed by | () group of people under the rule of the oldest kinsman. |
| 3. Clan is formed by | () group of people having blood relationship and following the same customs and traditions. |
| 4. Family is formed by | () group of people with the purpose of developing the political consciousness of the individual. |
| 5. State is formed by | () group of people with a common end. |

I

II

- (C) 1. Government consists of () a group of people organised for law within a definite territory.
2. A State consists of () aliens, subjects and citizens.
3. Population consists of () people within a geographical area and extending their activities to all parts of the world.
4. Associations other than States consist of () agency, machinery or the magistracy through which the State will is formulated, expressed and realised.
- (D) 1. Aristocracy is () a form of government in which the supreme authority lies in a single person whose office is hereditary.
2. Monarchy is () a government of the people, by the people and for the people.
3. Dictatorship means () a government by the few.
4. Democracy means () concentration of power in the hands of one man.
5. Federal form of Government means () vesting of all powers of administration in the hands of a single government.
6. Unitary form of government means () division of powers between two sets of government.
7. The presidential form of government means () exercise of the executive powers by a cabinet of ministers.
8. The Cabinet form of government means () vesting of all executive powers in one man.
- (E) 1. Judiciary () is that organ of government which executes laws and is concerned with the conduct of administration.

I

2. Legislature

3. Executive

4. The Indian Constitution

5. The British Constitution

(F) 1. The Council of Ministers is

2. Vice-President of India is

3. Ministry of States

4. Ministry of Defence

5. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations

6. Ministry of Law

(G) 1. Part "B" States

2. Part "C" States

II

() consists of the judges of the various courts established in the country.

() passes laws for the good government of the country.

() practices fully the theory of separation of powers.

() does not practise the theory of separation of powers.

() elected by members of the both Houses of the Parliament.

() appointed by the President.

() deals with foreign relations of our country.

() deals with all matters relating to the drafting of laws.

() deals with all matters relating to the former States.

() deals with all matters relating to the armed forces of our country.

() consists of Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmere, Coorg, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Cutch, Manipur and Tripura.

() consists of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, the Panjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

I

II

3. Part "A" States () consists of Hyderabad, Jammu, Kashmere, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, PEPSU, Saurashtra, and Travancore Cochin.
4. In Part "B" States () the executive authority is vested in the Governors.
5. In Part "C" States () the executive authority is vested in the Rajpramukhs.
6. In Part "A" States () administration is carried on through a Chief Commissioner appointed by the President.
- (H) 1. A national () is not a member of any state, but may live in it.
2. An alien () is one who enjoys full political rights and is a member of a state.
3. A citizen () is one who is the member of the state but does not enjoy full political rights.
4. A natural citizen () is one who acquires the right of citizenship by residing in a state.
5. A naturalised citizen () is one who acquires citizenship by birth.
- (I) 1. The U.N.O. () was established in 1919.
2. The League of Nations () was established at San () was established in 1919.
3. The U.N.O. () consists of an Assembly, a Council, a Secretariat and some Technical Organisations.
4. The League of Nations () dealt with the Indo-Pakistani dispute on Kashmere and Junagadh.

I

II

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| 5. The U.N.O. | () | could not prevent Italian aggression on Abyssinia. |
| 6. The League of Nations | () | consists of a General Assembly, the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and a Secretariat. |
| (J) 1. " The President is the real Executive and the Cabinet only his shadow " | () | in India. |
| 2. " The President occupies the same position as the King under the English Constitution " | () | in the United States of America. |
| 3. The President of the Indian Union | () | is the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman of the Council of States. |
| 4. The Vice-President of the Indian Union | () | combines both the Executive power of the Union and the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces. |
| 5. The Council of States | () | normally lasts five years unless it is dissolved earlier. |
| 6. The House of the People at the Centre | () | is the permanent body, one-third of its members retiring every second year. |
| (K) 1. The Chief Ministers of Part " A " States | () | are appointed by the President in accordance with agreement with state or state unions. |
| 2. The Rajpramukh of Part " B " States | () | is appointed by the Governor. |
| 3. The Chief Minister of a State | () | is empowered to promulgate ordinances during the recess of the Legislature. |

I

II

4. The Governor () communicates to the Executive Head of the State all matters relating to administration.
5. The Chief Minister of a State () must not be a member of the Central or the State Legislature.
6. The Governor of a State () is a member of a State Legislature.
- (L) 1. The Minister of a State () can promulgate ordinances during the recess of the Legislature.
2. The Governor of a State () introduces all financial measures in the House.
3. In the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, the Panjab, U.P., West Bengal and Mysore () there is only one House, i.e., the Legislative Assembly.
4. In other States () there are two Houses,—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.
5. The Legislative Assembly in a State () has no effective power.
6. The Legislative Council in a State () can oust a Ministry by passing votes of no confidence.
- (M) 1. The Supreme Court () is no longer the highest tribunal of our land.
2. The High Court () stands at the apex of the Indian Judiciary.
3. The Privy Council () is now the highest Tribunal of the land.
4. The Supreme Court () does not decide disputes between States and the Union.
5. The High Court () normally sits at Delhi.

I

II

6. The Supreme Court () sits at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Cuttack, Gauhati, Allahabad, Nagpur, Simla, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore.
- (N) 1. The smallest court () is the Supreme Court.
in India
2. The most powerful () is the Subordinate Court.
court in India
3. The appointer of () is the President.
the District Judges
4. The appointer of () is the Governor in consul-
the Chief Justice of tation with the High Court
India of the State.
5. The High Court () is devoid of the power to
appoint persons in judicial
service.
6. The Subordinate () is empowered to superin-
Court tend over all courts in the
State.
- (O) 1. There are several () the I.A.S. and the I.P.S.
central services, for
example
2. Personnel for Civil () appointed by the Governor
Services are of a State.
3. There are certain () the Railway Service, the
all-India services, Post and Telegraph Ser-
for example vice, the Customs Service,
etc.
4. The Chairman and () recruited by the Union
other members of Government.
a State Public
Service Commission
are
- (P) 1. Every Part " A " () districts.
State is divided into

I

II

2. The vital units of () divisions.
the District ad-
ministration are
the
 3. In Assam the Dist- () the Collector.
rict Officer is known
as
 4. The Revenue orga- () Deputy Commissioner.
nisation of the
District is in the
hands of
 5. The pivot of the () divisions.
District admini-
stration is the
 6. The Commissioners () districts.
are entrusted with
the administration
of
- (Q) 1. The local self- () rural.
governing institu-
tions of India are
broadly classified
into
2. The Panchayets, () rural and urban.
Union Boards,
Taluk Boards and
District Boards are
classified into
 3. For the administra- () Cantonment Boards.
tion of the Presi-
dency towns there
are
 4. For those Urban () Corporations.
areas where troops
are stationed there
are

I

- (R) 1. Taxes, on railway fares and freights are
2. Income-taxes are
3. The sources of the revenue of the Government of India are
4. The categories of expenditure of the Government of India are
- (S) 1. Equality means
2. Nationality means
3. Liberty means
4. People means
5. Nation means

II

- () collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States.
- () levied and collected by the Union, but assigned to the States.
- () known as the annual financial statement.
- () taxes, and duties, surcharges on certain taxes and duties, commercial operations, etc.
- () freedom to do what one likes without injuring other's opinion.
- () absence of special privileges.
- () a spiritual sentiment which may grow in spite of all other outward differences.
- () a politically conscious aggregation.
- () a group of people having a cultural bond.

TEST FOR TIME-SENSE : TIME-LINE

1. Below you will find some important events together with the dates when they occurred during the 4th century B.C. Draw a time-line of the whole of the 4th Century B.C. with a scale $1''=10$ years and incorporate therein the undernoted events with dates :—

327-26 B.C.—Invasion of India by Alexander; 325 B.C.—Alexander leaves India; 323 B.C.—Death of Alexander at Babylon; 313 B.C.—Jaina date of the Year of Chandragupta's accession to the throne; 305 B.C. Indian Expedition of Seleukos Nikator.

2. Draw a Time-Line of the reign of Emperor Asoka incorporating therein the undermentioned events. The scale should be $1''=4$ years.

273 B.C.—Death of Bindusara and Asoka's accession to the throne of Magadha; 269 B.C.—Coronation of Asoka; 261 B.C.—War with Kalinga; 259 B.C.—The Third Buddhistic Council; 232 B.C.—Death of Asoka.

3. Draw a Time-Line for the Period 320 A.D. to 455 A.D. including therein the undernoted events with dates. (Scale— $1''=10$ years.)

320 A.D.—The establishment of the Gupta Dynasty by Chandragupta I; 330 A.D.—Accession of Samudragupta; 360 A.D.—Ceylonese Embassy to Samudragupta; 380 A.D.—Accession of Chandragupta II; 405 A.D.—Coming of the Chinese Ambassador Fa-Hien to India; 411 A.D.—Fa-Hien leaves India; 415 A.D.—Accession of Kumargupta I; 448 A.D.—Invasion of India by the Huns; 455 A.D.—Accession of Skandagupta.

4. Draw a Time-Line of the 7th century A.D. and incorporate therein the following events with dates; (Scale $1''=10$ years).

606 A.D.—Accession of Harshavardhana; 609 A.D.—Coronation of Pulakeshin II; 619 A.D.—Supremacy of Shashanka in Eastern India; 622 A.D.—Era of the Hijira; 643 A.D.—Harsha's meeting with Hiuen Tsang; 647 A.D.—Harsha's

Death; 675 A.D.—Coming of It-Sing to Nalanda; 685 A.D.—The departure of It-Sing from Nalanda.

5. Draw a Time-Line of the 8th and the 9th centuries taking a scale of 1"=20 years and insert therein the events with dates.

711 A.D.—Invasion of Sind by Mahammad-bin-Kasim; 733 A.D.—Lalitaditya Muktapida of Kasmir receives investiture as King from the Emperor of China; 753 A.D.—Rise of the Rashtrakuta Empire; 765 A.D.—Establishment of the Pala Dynasty in Bengal by Gopala; 770 A.D.—Accession of Dharmapala; 815 A.D.—Accession of Devapala; 836 A.D.—Accession of Bhoja I of Kanauj; 855 A.D.—Accession of Avantivarman of Kasmir.

6. Draw a Time-Line of the 11th century A.D. (Scale 1"=10 years) inserting therein the following events with dates:—

1001 A.D.—Great defeat of Jaipal by Sultan Mahmud; 1008 A.D.—Battle near Und; 1018 A.D. Kanauj seized by Mahmud of Ghazni; 1026 A.D.—Sack of Somenath; 1030 A.D.—Death of Sultan Mahmud; 1052 A.D.—Establishment of the Red Fort at Delhi.

7. Draw a Time-Line of the period from 1151 to 1200 A.D. (scale 1"=5 years) inserting therein the following dates with events:—

1158 A.D.—Ballala Sena; 1175 A.D.—Mahammad-bin-Sam invades India; 1178 A.D.—Mahammad defeated at Gujrat; 1186 A.D.—Fall of the Yamini Dynasty; 1191 A.D.—First Battle of Tarain; 1192 A.D.—Second Battle of Tarain; 1193 A.D.—Kutb-ud-din Aibak takes Delhi; 1194 A.D.—Battle of Chandawar; 1200 A.D.—Conquest of Eastern India by Ikhtiaruddin.

8. Draw a Time-Line of the 13th Century A.D. and insert therein the following dates with events. (Scale 1"=10 years).

1206 A.D.—Death of Mahammad-bin-Sam; 1210 A.D.—Death of Kutb-ud-din; 1211 A.D.—Accession of Iltutmish; 1221 A.D.—Invasion of Chenghiz Khan; 1236 A.D.—Death of Iltutmish; 1240 A.D. Deposition and Murder of Sultana Raziyya; 1266 A.D.—Death of Nasiruddin; 1287 A.D.—Death of Balban; 1294 A.D.—Pillage of Devagiri by Alauddin Khilji; 1296 A.D.—Accession of Alauddin Khilji on the throne of Delhi; 1297 A.D.—Conquest of Gujrat by Alauddin Khilji.

9. Draw a Time-Line of the Period of the reign of Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316 A.D.) and insert therein the following events with dates. (Scale 1"=2 years.)

1296 A.D.—Accession of Alauddin Khilji to the Throne of Delhi; 1297 A.D.—Conquest of Gujrat; 1301 A.D.—Capture of Chitore; 1305 A.D.—Conquest of Malwa; 1307 A.D.—Second Expedition to Devagiri; 1308 A.D.—Expedition to Warrangal; 1310 A.D.—Expedition to Dwarsamudra; 1313 A.D.—Expedition to the Pandya Kingdom; 1316 A.D.—Death of Alauddin Khilji.

10. Draw a Time-Line of the period of the reign of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak (1325 to 1351 A.D.) and incorporate therein the following events with dates :— (Scale 2"=5 years.)

1325 A.D.—Accession of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak to the throne of Delhi; 1327 A.D.—Transference of the Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad; 1328 A.D.—Mongols invade India; 1329 A.D.—Qarachil Expedition; Issue of Copper Currency; 1334 A.D.—Arrival of Ibn Batuta to India; 1336 A.D.—Foundation of the Kingdom of Vijayanagar; 1338 A.D.—Expedition to Nagarkot; 1342 A.D.—Ibn Batuta's Mission to China; 1345 A.D.—Accession of Samsuddin Ilias Shah to the throne of Bengal; 1347 A.D.—Alauddin Bahaman Shah proclaimed King of the Deccan; 1351 A.D.—Death of Mahammad-bin-Tughlak.

11. Draw a Time-Line of the 15th Century A.D. (scale 1"=10 years) and insert therein the following events with dates :—

1414 A.D.—Khijir Khan occupied Delhi; 1420 A.D.—Nicolo Conti's visit to Vijayanagar; 1424 A.D.—Capture of Warrangal by Bahaman Shah; 1429 A.D.—Transference of the Bahamani Capital from Gulburga to Bidar; 1443 A.D.—Abdur Rajjak's visit to India; 1451 A.D.—Accession of Bahalul Lodhi to the throne of Delhi; 1469 A.D.—Birth of Guru Nanak; 1484 A.D.—Independence of Berar; 1489 A.D.—Accession of Sikandar Lodhi to the throne of Delhi; 1498 A.D.—First voyage of Vascoda Gama to India.

12. Draw a Time-Line of the period from 1501 to 1550 (scale 1"=5 years) and incorporate therein the following events with dates :—

1504 A.D.—Babur occupies Kabul; 1510 A.D.—The Portuguese occupation of Goa; 1517 A.D.—Death of Sikandar

Lodhi; 1526 A.D.—First Battle of Panipat; 1527 A.D.—Battle of Khanua; 1529 A.D.—Battle of Gogra; 1530 A.D.—Death of Babur; 1539 A.D.—Battle of Chausa; 1542 A.D.—Birth of Akbar; 1545 A.D.—Death of Sher Shah.

13. Draw a Time-Line of the period of the reign of Akbar (1556 to 1605 A.D.) and incorporate therein the following events with dates :—(scale 1"=5 years.)

1556 A.D.—Accession of Akbar to the throne of Delhi and the Second Battle of Panipat; 1560 A.D.—Fall of Bairam Khan; 1564 A.D.—Abolition of the Jizya; 1571 A.D.—Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri; 1576 A.D.—Subjugation of Bengal and the Battle of Gogunda or Haldighat; 1579 A.D.—Infallibility Decree promulgated; 1582 A.D.—Divine Faith (Din Ilahi) promulgated; 1586 A.D.—Annexation of Kashmir; 1597 A.D.—Death of Rana Pratap Singh; 1601 A.D.—Capture of Asirgarh; 1605 A.D.—Death of Akbar.

14. Draw a Time-Line of the period from 1605 to 1666 A.D. (scale 1"=6 years) and incorporate therein the following events with dates :—

1605 A.D.—Accession of Jahangir; 1611 A.D.—Jahangir's marriage with Nurjahan; 1615 A.D.—Submission of Mewar to the Moghuls; 1624 A.D.—Suppression of Shahjahan's rebellion; 1627 A.D.—Death of Jahangir; 1631 A.D.—Death of Mumtaz Mahal; 1636 A.D.—Aurangzeb appointed Viceroy of the Deccan; 1651 A.D.—Establishment of the English Factory at Hughli; 1658 A.D.—Coronation of Aurangzeb; 1664 A.D.—Sack of Surat by Shivaji; 1666 A.D.—Death of Shahjahan.

15. Draw a Time-Line of the period of reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707 A.D.) and insert therein the following events with dates :— (Scale 1"=5 years.)

1658 A.D.—Accession to the Throne of Delhi; 1664—Sack of Surat by Shivaji; 1666 A.D.—Death of Shahjahan; 1670 A.D.—Second sack of Surat; 1672 A.D.—Satnami Outbreak; 1679 A.D.—Re-imposition of the Jizya; 1680 A.D.—Death of Shivaji; 1689 A.D.—Execution of Shambhuji; 1700 A.D.—Death of Rajaram; 1707 A.D.—Death of Aurangzeb.

16. Draw a Time-Line of the life of Shivaji (1627-1680 A.D.) and insert therein the following events with their dates :— (Scale 1"=6 years.)

1627 A.D.—Birth of Shivaji; 1646 A.D.—Capture of Torna; 1657 A.D.—Raid of Ahmednagar by Shivaji; 1659 A.D.—Murder of Afzal Khan; 1664 A.D.—Sack of Surat by Shivaji and assumption of the royal title by Shivaji; 1666 A.D.—Shivaji's visit to Agra and his escape; 1670 A.D.—Second sack of Surat; 1674 A.D.—Shivaji assumes the title of *Chhatrapati*; 1677 A.D.—Shivaji's conquest of the Carnatick; 1680 A.D.—Death of Shivaji.

17. Draw a Time-Line of the first part of the 18th century (scale 1"=5 years) and incorporate therein the following events with their dates :—

1702 A.D.—Amalgamation of the London East Indian and the English Company; 1708 A.D.—Death of Guru Govinda Singh; 1714 A.D.—Balaji Biswanath as Peshwa; 1720 A.D.—Accession of Bajirao as Peshwa; 1739 A.D.—Nadir Shah takes Delhi; 1740 A.D.—Alivardi Khan becomes Subedar of Bengal; 1742 A.D.—The Maratha Invasion of Bengal; 1747 A.D.—Invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali; 1750 A.D.—Defeat and death of Nasir Jang.

18. Draw a Time-Line of the second half of the 18th century (scale 1"=5 years) and incorporate therein the following events with appropriate dates :—

1751 A.D.—Clive's defence of Arcot; 1757 A.D.—Battle of Plassey; 1760 A.D.—Battle of Wandiwash; 1761 A.D.—the Third Battle of Panipat; 1770 A.D.—The great Bengal Famine; 1773 A.D.—The Regulating Act; 1782 A.D.—Death of Haidar Ali; 1792 A.D.—Treaty of Seringapatam; 1793 A.D.—Permanent Settlement of Bengal; 1799 A.D.—Death of Tipu Sultan.

19. Draw a Time-Line of the first half of the 19th century (scale 1"=5 years) and incorporate therein the following events with appropriate dates :—

1801 A.D.—Annexation of the Carnatick; 1809 A.D.—The Treaty of Amritsar; 1819 A.D.—The last Anglo-Maratha War; 1829 A.D.—Prohibition of the *Sati*; 1839 A.D.—Death of Ranjit Singh; 1843 A.D.—Conquest of Sind; 1846 A.D.—The First Anglo-Sikh War.

20. Draw a Time-Line of the second half of the 19th century (scale 1"=5 years) and incorporate therein the following events with dates :—

1852 A.D.—Second Anglo-Burmese War; 1857 A.D.—The Sepoy Mutiny; 1861 A.D.—The Indian Councils Act; 1865 A.D.—The Orissa Famine; 1877 A.D.—The Queen of England proclaimed the Empress of India; 1883 A.D.—The Ilbert Bill; 1885 A.D.—The First Meeting of the Indian National Congress; 1891 A.D.—The Manipur Rebellion; 1897 A.D.—The Famine Commission; 1899 A.D.—Lord Curzon becomes the Governor-General of India.

21. Draw a Time-Line of the first half of the 20th century (scale 1"=5 years) and incorporate therein the following events with appropriate dates :—

1905 A.D.—Attempt at the Partition of Bengal; 1909 A.D.—The Morley-Minto Reforms; 1912 A.D.—Removal of the Imperial Capital to Delhi; 1916 A.D.—Saddler Commission; 1919 A.D.—The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms; 1927 A.D.—Appointment of the Simon Commission; 1930 A.D.—Civil Disobedience Movement; 1935 A.D.—New Government of India Act; 1942 A.D.—Fall of Singapore; 1945 A.D.—I.N.A. Trial; 1950 A.D.—The New Constitution comes into Force.

22. Draw a Time-Line of the life of the Indian National Congress (1885-1955) and incorporate therein the following events with dates :— (Scale 1"=8 years.)

1885 A.D.—Birth of the Indian National Congress; 1892 A.D.—The Indian Councils Act; 1905 A.D.—Movement for nullifying the Partition of Bengal; 1909 A.D.—Morley-Minto Reforms; 1919 A.D.—Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms; 1920 A.D.—The Non-Co-operation Movement; 1923 A.D.—*Swarajists* in Indian Councils; 1928 A.D.—The Nehru Report; 1930 A.D.—The Civil Disobedience Movement; 1937 A.D.—Inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy; 1939 A.D.—Resignation of the Congress Ministries in the Provinces; 1942 A.D.—August Revolution; 1945 A.D.—Trial of the I.N.A. men; 1946 A.D.—“ Direct Action Day ” of the Muslim League in Calcutta; 1948 A.D.—Death of Mahatma Gandhi; 1950 A.D.—The Constitution comes into force.

A TEST FOR MAP WORK

DIRECTIONS: Below you will find an outline map of India. In the given outline map you will notice some black spots. By the side of the map will be found some names of places with the serial number noted against them. You are required to write down the serial number of the place by the side of the dot representing it.

- I. Ancient India : (1) Anga; (2) Magadha; (3) Kashi; (4) Kosala; (5) Videha; (6) Malla; (7) Chedi; (8) Vatsa; (9) Kuru; (10) Panchala; (11) Matsya; (12) Surasena; (13) Asmaka; (14) Avanti; (15) Gandhar; (16) Kamboja.
- II. Asoka's Empire : (1) Pataliputra (2) Sarnath; (3) Sanchi; (4) Tamralipta; (5) Kalinga; (6) Taxila; (7) Chola Kingdom; (8) Pāndya Kingdom; (9) Satiya Putra; (10) Kerala Putra; (11) Girnar; (12) Pratisthan.
- III. Kushan Empire : (1) Purushapura; (2) Taxila; (3) Indraprastha; (4) Mathura; (5) Ujjain; (6) Sanchi; (7) Bharukaccha; (8) Paithan; (9) Prayaga; (10) Kashi; (11) Sarnath; (12) Pataliputra.
- IV. Gupta Empire : (1) Indraprastha; (2) Kanauj; (3) Mandasore; (4) Balavi; (5) Prayaga; (6) Kashi; (7) Vaishali; (8) Pataliputra; (9) Champa; (10) Tamralipta; (11) Sanchi; (12) Ujjain.
- V. Harsha's Empire : (1) Thaneshwar; (2) Indraprastha; (3) Kanauj; (4) Ujjain; (5) Sanchi; (6) Prayaga; (7) Kashi; (8) Vaishali; (9) Pataliputra; (10) Karnasuvarna; (11) Tamralipti; (12) Samatata.
- VI. The Empire of Iltutmish : (1) Peshwar; (2) Lahore; (3) Multan; (4) Delhi; (5) Multan; (6) Ajmir; (7) Ranthambhor; (8) Gwalior; (9) Ujjain; (10) Bhilsa; (11) Kanauj; (12) Prayaga.
- VII. The Empire of Alauddin Khilji : (1) Delhi; (2) Lahore; (3) Ranthambhor; (4) Chitor; (5) Kalinjar; (6) Dhar; (7) Devagiri; (8) Warrangal; (9) Kanchi; (10) Madura; (11) Mandu; (12) Kalyan.

- VIII. The Empire of Muhammad Bin Tughlak : (1) Delhi; (2) Kanauj; (3) Qarachil; (3) Kanauj; (4) Gwalior; (5) Ujjain; (6) Daulatabad; (7) Warrangal; (8) Gulburga; (9) Telingana; (10) Dwarsamudra; (11) Jajnagar.
- IX. The Empire of Akbar : (1) Lahore; (2) Multan; (3) Panipat; (4) Delhi; (5) Agra; (6) Ajmir; (7) Malwa; (8) Ahmedabad; (9) Khandesh; (10) Berar; (11) Allahabad; (12) Bihar.
- X. The Empire of Aurangzeb : (1) Peshwar; (2) Lahore; (3) Multan; (4) Panipat; (5) Delhi; (6) Agra; (7) Surat; (8) Poona; (9) Raigarh; (10) Bijapur; (11) Golkunda; (12) Bassein.

